

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VI.—NEW SERIES, No. 31.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1846.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY.

"THE fourth estate of the realm," as the press has been not inaptly designated, is the surest guarantee which our country can boast for the progressive development of rational freedom. The day-light of modern society, it renders every deed of darkness difficult of performance. Reason might easily have apprehended what experience has fully demonstrated, that nothing is more potent to restrain selfish passions, than the certainty that they cannot move on to their object without leaving behind them distinct and indelible foot-prints whereby all the world, if so it were minded, might track them home. The newspaper is the eye of the community—the organ by which the many note and observe whatever, affecting their welfare, is done or doing in their midst. It is a sort of outer and public conscience—warning, detecting, rebuking, much that would else find shelter in obscurity. 'Tis well that it should be so. The ruffian whom no moral obligations can bind may yet be kept in awe by the assurance that he can do nothing in secret, and that "the stones themselves" will "prate of his whereabouts." The functionary who would fain shake hands with corruption is compelled to pause while conscious that myriads of fellow-men are looking on. Rulers, legislators, judges, nay! royalty itself must needs do deference to the universal censor—and, aware that public criticism scans all their pretensions and chronicles all their deeds, must put on the garb, at least, of seemliness and decorum. Abolish the press, and you give a chartered license to all wrong but that which bodies itself in a form so gross as to come under the cognisance of the policeman.

The social and moral advantages of the press have become so obvious that of late years its liberty has been safe in the hands of a British jury. Tyranny, repeatedly foiled in its attempts to muzzle its most formidable opponent by ancient precedents and modern *dicta*, learned at last to practice that discretion which is the better part of valour, and ceased to harass the power which it could not subdue. State prosecutions have become obsolete. Politicians, whether in office or out of it, seem to have come to the conclusion, that party virulence and falsehood can be far more effectually put down by the good sense of the community than by the severest penalties of law. To this, we ascribe, in no inconsiderable degree, the remarkable elevation of tone which has recently distinguished the public press of this country. There are exceptions, of course, but they serve only to prove the rule. An unfettered liberty of printing carries within it the antidote to its own excesses—and the public opinion which the newspaper is supposed to wield, controls, refines, and purifies the very agency which gives to it its chief power.

The last institution, as was to have been expected, willing to submit to the oversight of the public press, is the Established Church. The clergy, virtually irresponsible in as far as legal authority is concerned, will not endure, it seems, without a struggle, any exposure of their misdeeds to the common gaze. Pretensions which the least examination suffices to prove hollow—claims to reverential regard which cannot be maintained in the light of day—habits which are "of the earth, earthy"—dispositions alien to the freedom and independence of mind—principles at open war with the spirit of that religion which they profess to teach—how can these, if subject to bold and honest criticism, perpetuate the influence secured to them by the combined force of popular ignorance and state enactments? Twould be impossible. The foundations upon which the Church Establishment rests are so thoroughly rotten—the agency which it employs is so deeply tainted with human selfishness—the results which it produces are, as to spiritual good, so nominal, and, as to temporal evil, so real and so extensive—in short, the institution is so anomalous in construction, so wavering in movement, so delusive in its effects, that it cannot be made to harmonise with the increasing

intelligence and liberality of the age. The press must be fettered, or the state-church will come down. The clergy are wise in their generation. They are sagacious enough to perceive this. We must be prepared, therefore, for their united and resolute efforts to chain the foe whose hostility they have so much reason to dread.

A beginning has already been made with hopeful results. Let it not be imagined that, looking through the medium of our own interests, we take an exaggerated view of the still pending contest. Our assailant was probably, in the first instance, prompted by personal rather than by ecclesiastical motives. It is possible, even, that we are indebted for his second assault rather to a reckless violence of temper than to a planned and systematic enterprise against the freedom of the press. But what then? The footsteps of a fool, if he have reached a point deemed by shrewder men to have been unattainable, may be as safely followed as those of a philosopher. If Baron Parke's *dictum* be established—and upon the soundness or unsoundness of it our next trial will turn—does any sensible man suppose that it will not be applied save by Gathercole against *Nonconformists*? What matters it whether he who showed the way to success be amiable or odious, wise or unwise, courteous or vulgar, a bishop or a vicar? Nay! what matters it whether he did it by design or by accident? In the event of our defeat, it will have been demonstrated to the whole body of state-clergy that they have a hook for the nose of Leviathan, and that, if they do not cast off fear, the cause must be sought, not in the law, but in themselves.

To our brethren of the press, therefore, without distinction of party, we make our appeal. We have drunk deep ere now of their generosity, and past favours embolden us to expect future co-operation. Our battle is theirs—in our defeat or triumph they will share. It rests very mainly with them to determine whether this pertinacious attempt to limit their prerogative shall ultimately take effect. A simultaneous and unmistakeable expression of their resolve to maintain, at all hazards, their threatened independence, will go far to settle the matter once for all. Neither counsel, jury, nor judge can perpetrate injustice in the face of a wakeful and frowning public opinion. Be this, however, as it may, our course is decided upon. We prefer ruin to ignominy—we will be free to speak of *all* public institutions and functionaries, or we will not speak at all. The privileges—or, to speak more correctly, the rights—of the newspaper press shall not be compromised with our consent, tacit or avowed. Such of them as are menaced in our person we choose to hold and to assert against all gainsayers, and, assuredly, the state-clergy are the last class upon earth at whose feet we are disposed to resign them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF IRELAND.

This ecclesiastical body commenced its sittings at Belfast yesterday week. Dr. Carlile, the Moderator for last year, preached the sermon. Mr. Morgan was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. The evening sitting was taken up by the presentation of the report on the state of religion, and the discussion upon it.

At the sitting on Wednesday morning, a report was presented on Foreign Churches. From this we learn that "a member of their committee has collected and transmitted to the Rev. Dr. Craig, the Assembly's Jewish missionary at Hamburg, upwards of one hundred pounds, to be expended in providing means for the scriptural enlightenment of those who have there thrown off the yoke of the Papacy."

Resolutions, that letters be addressed to the ministers who have retired from the National Church in the Canton De Vaud, offering them the congratulations and sympathy of this church; and to the leading evangelical Reformers of Germany, offering them also our sympathy and encouragement; were unanimously adopted.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

A fraternal letter from the Presbyterian Church of America, dated "Cincinnati, May 25th, 1845," in which occurs the following passage relative to slavery, was then read:—

You refer us to what you call "an evil which has long disfigured our civil polity," and submit to our consideration your resolution on the subject of slavery. We receive your communication on this subject with all the frankness and kindness which have dictated your whole letter. There is no disposition on our part, either to repel the counsel of brethren abroad, or evade responsibility and discussion, on this momentous question, at home.

We enclose to you a preamble and resolutions, which we have just adopted with nearly unanimous vote, in which you will see that we are not contented to slumber amidst the evils connected with slavery, nor to shun investigation of

our duty to the bottom. You are strangers, we presume, in a great measure, to the principal cause of the aggravations which attend domestic slavery in this country; such as the severity of particular laws enacted in the slaveholding states, and the extreme sensibility with which many of our fellow-citizens there refused to receive advice and entertain discussion. That cause is, mainly, the vehemence and fanatical intolerance with which many, in what are called the Free States, urge on the south instant abolition, without regard to circumstances, consequences, or even warrant from the Word of God itself.

A long discussion then ensued relative to American slavery, and whether it was expedient to take any further steps on the subject. Mr. Nelson thought they should take a step in advance:—

The Church in America had been split into two parties, sixty-eight to twelve against the slave. The Assembly should send a letter of encouragement to those twelve who stood and stand out for the eternal and indefeasible right of every man to civil liberty, and read the Oracles of the grace of God. Was it their duty to stand by and see them overwhelmed? He trusted they would not think so. The question must be settled in some way. Slavery could not be continued, the church refusing two things to the slave, instruction and marriage. "There was no other way," said Albert Barnes, "of preserving the slave in subordination," but by denying him the Bible. What a thought, that slavery cannot be continued without denying the Bible to three millions of men! How dare he (Mr. Nelson) speak to his congregation of missions to India and the Jews while three millions of immortal souls were, in America, denied the Bible by the Church's own voluntary act? Then, again, slavery cannot exist without refusing the celebration of marriage to the slave. How painful that no marriage can be celebrated between two of the first specimens of the human genus, but a corrupt one which may separate them at the *dictum* of the slave-holder.

Dr. EDGAR hoped that it would go forth to the world that they were one on this question, and will use every means to endeavour to extirpate the crying evil, root and branch [applause].

Mr. JOHNSTON said that men of Christian education had gone out from his neighbourhood—they became possessed of slaves, and, when they attempted to get a Sabbath-school, to teach them to read the blessed word of God, they were threatened that they would be tarred and feathered if they dared to do so. Should not the Assembly testify, in their strongest language, against the awful evil? Let their resolution be a strong one and a good one, urging them to abolish the soul-destroying and God-defying evil.

Mr. GINSON thought that they should not separate without giving instructions to the committee to forward to the noble twelve their full sympathy with them, and their determination, whatever may be the struggle in which they may be engaged, to own them as Christian brethren; and to point out to those who stood aloof and frowned on freedom that the moment that they considered remonstrance hopeless, the Assembly could not recognise them as such [hear].

Dr. STEWART did not care how far they went with the noble twelve, but they should not strengthen the remonstrance of last year, lest they broke the only cord by which they could exercise an influence for good over them.

Dr. CARLILE contended that if the Assembly saw that they were not to be operated on by remonstrance, they should then have nothing to do with them [hear].

Some discussion having taken place on the proposal to write an address to the twelve ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, who had been in the minority on behalf of the slave, Mr. Gibson withdrew his motion. The matter was finally handed over to the Committee, to which Dr. Stewart, James Gibson, Messrs. Barnett, Nelson, and Dobbins were added. The Committee are required to report at an early period to the Assembly.

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGE.

The report on the Colleges Committee was then received, from which it appeared that they did not recommend any specific course in reference to the New Colleges established by Government. After some explanation from Dr. Carlile of an interview which took place between him and Sir T. Freemantle, at Dublin, relative to the subject, Dr. Brown, in an able and lengthened speech, proposed:—

That this Assembly re-affirm its resolution of 1844, declaring it to be one of the most important duties of the Christian Church to provide a sound literary, as well as theological, education for the young men intended for the office of the Christian ministry, and over which it shall have complete control.

That, inasmuch as the College, about to be erected by the Government in Belfast, is founded on principles at variance with those asserted in the above resolution, and inasmuch as nothing has been done by the College Committee to obtain such alterations in the plan of said College, as to make it acceptable to this church, this Assembly cannot sanction the attendance of candidates for the ministry on the instructions of its professors.

That a Committee be appointed, empowered to take such steps as to them may appear expedient for the erection and endowment of a College for this church.

The Presbyterians, he (Dr. Brown) supposed, were nearly one million of people—they cost the Government little, and he would, therefore, be disposed to apply again to the Government, and to remind them that, while Trinity College enjoyed its immense revenues, and those of Maynooth had been tripled, Presbyterians

had a just claim to equality in the bestowal of the country's gifts. He maintained that the Presbyterian cause had received a heavy blow from the circumstance of their Moderator having been employed to negotiate about sites for the new college, and to engage in other acts which to Government had the appearance of giving to the project the sanction of the whole Presbyterian body [cries of "No, no"]. To one of the new colleges a Jesuit had been appointed as principal, to another an Ultramontanist had been nominated; and, unless the Assembly were prepared to forfeit the confidence of their people, and the esteem of the Head of the Church, they must be prepared for an independent effort. An opportunity was now afforded of testing the liberality of the laity, and he (Dr. Brown) did believe that, if an appeal were made to Lord John Russell, it would not be without its effect, while that appeal would be seconded by Fox Maule, Mr. Rutherford, and others who might be mentioned. He could not suppose that the Assembly would be unsuccessful; but if it were, then they could establish a College for themselves. If they had stood firm to their principles last year, they might now have had a capital of perhaps £80,000; but as it was, they had £20,000, and their own £5,000, while the purses of their people were untouched. A private individual, also of great wealth, had expressed to him (Dr. Brown) his willingness to make over the bulk of his property for this object, reserving to himself only a moderate income for life. His lady, too, when consulted, declared that she would give up her carriage, and, if necessary, all conveyances whatsoever, and would travel on her feet so long as she should be able, provided only that an object so dear to her heart could be accomplished [cheers]. They could begin with £20,000. The Free Church of Scotland would assist—England would sympathise with them—throughout America at large no cause was more popular than that of Irish Presbyterianism—and, were it necessary, their net might sweep over India, and even over Australia, too, so that they would obtain far more funds than were necessary.

Councillor GIBSON at great length supported the same views. He hoped and trusted that the result of that day's proceedings, and of the discussion of this question in the Assembly, would show that the Presbyterians of Ulster were determined to erect and endow a college for themselves.

The discussion was then adjourned and resumed again on Thursday by Mr. Gibson. Mr. Molyneux followed, and proposed an amendment, which was seconded at much length, by Dr. Stewart. Mr. Hill (Dublin) succeeded, and addressed the Assembly for about two hours in support of Dr. Brown's resolutions. The debate was then further adjourned until ten o'clock on Friday morning.

The debate was again resumed on Friday, and at the evening sederment, which did not close until after twelve o'clock on Friday night, the committee on the college question came into court, and handed in their decision, which was to the effect that a deputation should proceed to London on the 2nd of August, to apply to Government for aid to enable this body to erect a Presbyterian college, founded on principles stated in a memorial to the Lord-lieutenant on the subject of the Belfast Institution in 1844, such college to be entirely under their own control. The deputation was appointed.

FREE CHURCH DEPUTATION.

At the evening sitting, on Wednesday, Mr. Brydges and Mr. Macgill Creighton addressed the meeting as a deputation from the Free Church. The last speaker entered at considerable length into the question of receiving money from the slaveholding churches in America, and spoke with bitter asperity of the agitation of Mr. George Thompson in opposition thereto. He said that the Free Church would withstand, if need be, all popular clamours that would attempt to overawe her in the discharge of what she conceived her duty [tremendous applause].

Let these men pursue their violent methods for emancipation, but they should not interfere with others in the methods which they thought proper to adopt. The time might come when it would be their duty to quit communion with the Church of America; but, in the meantime, if the Free Church had not received the money she would have been guilty of an act of moral cowardice that would have made him (Mr. Creighton) ashamed of her [tremendous applause].

In the course of his invective against Mr. Thompson, he said:—

But who were the men that had become the accusers of their brethren? Who was Mr. George Thompson [cheers]? An eloquent and winning orator, to be sure; but the hired assembler of the rights of the slave, who had come across the Atlantic to calumniate, vilify, and falsify the Free Church [great cheering]. He (Mr. Creighton) had heard it from good authority that, when Mr. George Thompson was in the southern states of America, discussing the question of abolition, he felt the place somewhat too hot for him [laughter], and, fearing for his personal safety, he had been taught that "discretion is the better part of valour," and made good the adage "that one pair of heels is worth two pair of hands" [laughter, and loud cheers], or otherwise he had acted on Hudibrastic propriety—

"He that runs may fight again,
But he who is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

[Loud laughter and cheers]. Yes; Mr. George Thompson deserted his post where the battle must be fought and won [cheers]; and, as a paid and hired agitator, entered into the wicked task of falsifying and belying the Free Church of Scotland [loud cries of "Hear, hear"].

He gave the Assembly a word or two of advice:—

They did not know the resources of their own people. He held the established principle as much now as he ever did, although he thanked God that, under such rulers in religion, and under such a religious establishment, he was free; and he would say to the Irish Church, as long as you can hold the Government's boon, keep it [cheers]; but if principle ever required them to reject it, they did not know the abundance that, out of the poverty of Ulster, might be made to flow to them [great applause]. He (Mr. Creighton) would say that the Irish Church was sair tangled wi' her endowment [applause]. And he certainly believed that, if ever she was compelled by a crisis in God's providence, or without a crisis, with respect to education, to make an appeal to the people, they would find that the preconceptions of their ability and willingness to give had been much underrated—

that everything was above and beyond their expectations [hear, hear].

A vote of thanks to the Scotch deputation was then carried. Mr. Ferguson, minister of the Church of John Knox, London, then addressed the meeting as a deputation from England, and was followed by Mr. Spiers, of Stafford. After votes of thanks to these gentlemen, the meeting was adjourned.

At the sitting on Thursday morning a report was read on the subject of Home Missions. It mentioned that their missionary efforts were being put forth amongst various Roman Catholic districts, beyond the province of Ulster; that the number of ministers was steadily increasing, that during the past year ten ministers had been settled over congregations in various parts of the country, but that want of support had prevented them from sending out more than one missionary evangelist. The number of Irish schools for teaching the natives in their mother tongue, was increasing, and spread over two counties. They had 312 teachers and 6,200 scholars under instruction. "The prospects of good being effected are encouraging. The native heart is kindly. Your agents are received with a welcome. The people are not afraid to speak to them. The cursed men are shunned, but only for a little, while the curse is hot."

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the subject of foreign missions, and the library committee's report. For the above account we are indebted to the report of the proceedings of the Assembly published in the *Banner of Ulster*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS propose, under the authority of a recent Act of Parliament, to abolish all the peculiar and prebendal jurisdictions throughout the kingdom, and to merge them in the archidiaconal and diocesan jurisdiction in which they are locally situated.—*Globe*.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Conference will be held towards the close of the present month, at Bristol. We understand that the Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D., and his brother, the Rev. Samuel Jackson, are deemed the two most likely candidates for the office of President. Dr. Jackson, who is Divinity Tutor in the Wesleyan College, at Richmond, has already passed the chair. His brother, who is officially connected with the Wesleyan general education movement, has not yet enjoyed that honour. It appears that the attendance at Bristol is expected to be unusually large.—*Patriot*.

The correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, states that Bishop Hughes, of New York, is about to be sent by Mr. Polk to Mexico, as special ambassador.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING.—We are glad to be enabled to announce that a public meeting, in connexion with the no-state-church movement, will be held in Aylesbury, arrangements having been made with the British Anti-state-church Association to send a deputation. It will be the duty and interest of all classes of the community to attend.—*Aylesbury News*.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT.—In consequence of important communications having been received in town this week from Edinburgh, a preliminary meeting was held in Paisley, on Thursday, at which it was agreed to convene a more extensive meeting next week, for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of an organisation among Dissenters here, so as to meet any proposal on the part of the Whig Government for the endowment of the Catholics in Ireland, or any other party in the state.—*Renfrewshire Advertiser*.

THE NEW PREMIER AND HIS TASK.—We entertain a very strong opinion, founded upon recent and certain information, that Lord John Russell has for ever abandoned the doctrine of finality, and is resolved to legislate for the country on the foundation of the broadest and most liberal views. On many great questions we have reason to know that his measures will be such as equally to surprise by their bold thoroughness, and please sagacious and thinking men by their wisdom and safety.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. Dundas has been appointed Solicitor-general.

THE TEN HOURS' QUESTION.—Mr. Milner Gibson's acceptance of office is, we know, an evidence that the Ten Hours Bill, to which he and his constituents are resolutely opposed, will not be a cabinet question, but left open for the unbiased decision of the Legislature.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF LATIN, in University College, London, vacant by the resignation of Mr. George Long, in consequence of his appointment to the Readership on Civil Law and Jurisprudence, at the Middle Temple, has been obtained by Francis W. Newman, Esq., formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

DR. WILLIAMS'S DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIP.—This scholarship has been awarded to Mr. James Martin, B.A., of Stepney College, University of London.

BRIGHT TESTIMONIAL.—The Rochdale free-traders are about to commence a subscription for the rewarding Mr. Bright.

HUMOROUS INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday night week, when the ex-Premier was delivering his valedictory speech in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell sat beside a member whose name we are not at liberty to give, but who vouches for the authenticity of the following statement:—Mr. O'Connell sat listening to Sir Robert for some time in deep attention. At length he raised his glass to his eye, and looked at him for a minute or two through it. "And is that Pale," says he, "that is spaking?" Not receiving any answer, he listened a while longer, and then, putting his hand to his ear as if to catch the sounds more distinctly, he repeated his question still more emphatically. "Is that Pale, I say, that is spaking?" and being satisfied that it was "Pale that was spaking." "By the powers," he added, "the fellow will rob me of repose!" The scene, we are assured, was extremely graphic—the rich brogue and earnest gesticulation of the hon. member for Cork contributing greatly to its interest.—*Liverpool Courier*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.

Lord John Russell was on Wednesday last re-elected without opposition at the Guildhall. There were about 3,000 persons present. The noble lord was most warmly received by the assembled multitude. After the usual formalities had been gone through, Mr. S. Jones Loyd came forward, and in a lengthened address, in the course of which he entered into the free-trade question, and the great qualities of Lord John Russell for office, proposed the noble lord, which was received with loud cheers. Mr. S. Gurney seconded the nomination.

There being no other candidate the noble lord was declared to be duly elected.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then addressed the meeting. After dwelling upon his own share in promoting the triumph of free-trade, he paid a tribute to the exertions of those by which it has mainly been brought about:—

I will not be backward in giving the tribute of applause that is due to the men in the House of Commons, with Mr. Charles Villiers [cheers] at the head of them, who have brought forward this subject repeatedly for the consideration of Parliament, and have urged in a most unanswerable manner the principles on which it should be decided [loud cheers]. I will not refuse that honour which is most justly due to those who in the country, with Mr. Cobden [loud cheers] at the head of them, have brought down the philosophy of trade from the heavens, and have exerted themselves, spending their health and strength, and all the energies of their mind and body, in penetrating the whole people of this country with the great truths which they made it their business to teach [loud cheers]. Neither, gentlemen, would I be churlish in refusing any particle of that honour which is due to Sir R. Peel [cheers], and those who have acted with him, in bringing forward the commercial measures of which they have from time to time been the authors, or in acknowledging the energy, ability, and firmness with which they have persevered in carrying them through Parliament [loud cheers]. Gentlemen, I will not say what is due to those who, in 1839 and 1840, and, lastly, in the budget of 1841, endeavoured to embody those principles in acts of Parliament. I will leave it to others who shall record those events, to say what properly belongs to each; but there is one thing I cannot omit, and that is, that no efforts of statesmen in council—no efforts of orators at meetings of the people—no exertions made in the Houses of Parliament, would have been successful, had it not been for the intelligence of this great people, which has finally decided the conflict [loud cheers]. And, gentlemen, when I remember that which was passing only six months and a year ago—the great meetings that were held, the fervid speeches that were made, and the excitement and incentives that were used, and when I observe how quietly the great measure of the repeal of the corn laws has been discussed in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and by a majority of those two houses carried into a law, I do but the more admire that which is supposed by some to be the object rather of a superstitious worship with me—I mean, the spirit of the English constitution [cheers]. And, gentlemen, when I observe all its power, and witness its operation, it seems to me to resemble what any one may see in the great ironworks of this country; where you behold large cauldrons full of melted iron, apparently enough to set on fire and destroy the whole building, but yet, by the skill of those who conduct the process, carried into certain determined channels and moved into destined receptacles; as you see this great body of fire moving so rapidly along, and yet injuring nothing, and finally when the process is completed, becoming perhaps wheels in a factory, or the ploughshare in the field, so in the political strife does all the heat and fever that appeared dangerous in the process of public discussion become finally the means of manufacturing and agricultural prosperity, spreading comforts and blessings around [cheers]. Gentlemen, I do trust that these principles of free trade will be carried out in the councils over which I shall have the honour to preside—carried out safely and beneficially for the people [cheers].

He expressed a hope that the commercial restrictions of France would be removed, that peace with America would be perpetual, and that free-trade principles would be extended to all the nations of the world. With regard to the sugar duties he should have to make a statement in another place, but:—

I do say, as a general principle, that while it is necessary for the purposes of the revenue to keep up duties which are indirectly protective, we ought to keep up none which are solely and entirely protective—that is to say, we should establish our taxation for the benefit of the whole community, and not for any class, and I do trust that these principles will, though perhaps in no very short time, yet at no distant period, be adopted by the other nations of the world [cheers].

With regard to other legislative proposals to be submitted to Parliament he said:—

Gentlemen, I have spoken in my address to you of other tasks which still remain to be performed, tasks which I am sure will be rendered at least more easy to be undertaken when we have given up this unprofitable attempt to direct the industry of the country better than it can direct itself [cheers]. This, in fact, is our principle of free-trade. It is not, as some choose to represent it, a new-fangled system—a strange fanciful theory; it is only saying humbly and modestly that there are questions in legislation which we are competent to decide, but that the question of regulating the industry of the country, or directing the markets of the country, of telling the people how they should employ their labour, where they should buy, and at what time they should sell, was one on which legislation could do nothing, on which the wisest House of Lords, or the most virtuous House of Commons that ever existed, could not do so well as the butcher, the farmer, and the artisan in their own markets and shops [hear, hear]. Well, then, gentlemen, if we can get rid of this futile attempt, there are great questions relating to the public health and to public education in which I think it behoves the Government and the Legislature to attempt to improve the condition of this country [cheers]. Of course I mention no particular plan or scheme, but with respect to the subject of education I will only say that I conceive no plan can be good, or worthy the adoption of Parliament, which does not sanction and maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty [loud cheers]. Religious liberty, gentlemen, has been the subject of many contests; our ancestors fought for it, and gave their blood to obtain it; and it is not in these days that we ought to cripple or in any way restrain it. On the contrary, we should rather carry out the principle to its fullest extent, and maintain, whatever civil laws we may enact, that man shall worship God according to his own belief and the dictates of his own conscience [loud cheers].

A vote of thanks to the Sheriffs drew from Mr. Sheriff Laurie a congratulatory speech in acknowledgment: he especially thanked Lord John Russell for the prospect of reform in criminal discipline. With this the proceedings terminated.

PLYMOUTH.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Vincent met his supporters in the Theatre Royal. Mr. T. Nicholson filled the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Serpell, Minard, Fry, J. W. Sparrow, Firks, Rowse, T. B. Tyeth, Felix Nicholson, Keys, Pethick, Wills, and others, mostly connected with the Dissenting congregations of the town. Mr. Vincent was received with much enthusiasm, and addressed the meeting at some length.

On Wednesday Lord Ebrington met his constituents for the first time, and entered into a long vindication of his conduct with regard to local affairs, which was completely satisfactory to the meeting. He defended his conduct with regard to free-trade:

He did not hesitate to admit that he was elected on the distinct avowal that he preferred a fixed duty to total repeal [A voice: "Why call yourself a Free-trader?"]. Were there not taxes for revenue? Were revenue duties incompatible with free-trade? He repeated, in 1841 he was for a fixed duty, but he preferred no duty at all to the sliding scale, and therefore was ready for a compromise. But in 1845 the time had gone by for a compromise, and, as he felt an infinitely greater preference for no duty at all than for the sliding scale, he became a repealer [cheers, and a cry— "It was after Lord John Russell's letter"]. No; it was before the appearance of Lord John Russell's letter [cheers and uproar]. As he found the time for a compromise was gone by, and, as he differed very little from the repealers, and a great deal from the Protectionists, he voted for Mr. Villiers's motion, quite irrespective of Lord John Russell's letter [cheers]. He believed that, the corn-laws gone, no other monopoly had a chance of standing in this country.

He afterwards entered upon a consideration of the Maynooth question:

Now, with respect to Maynooth, he had had a voluminous correspondence with some of his constituents, and he had nothing to add to the arguments in favour of the Maynooth grant which he had then addressed to them [cheers and uproar]. He had then stated that the principle of granting money from the state revenue to Catholics and Dissenters had been recognised for many years; and that the simple question was whether they would go on year after year making an insufficient grant to Maynooth, or such a grant as would make it effectual and useful. He never could see why so much objection was entertained to the measure [renewed uproar]. It appeared to him that as the State already granted an allowance to the Roman Catholic church—that as the Irish Protestant church enjoyed the rich benefices which were once enjoyed by the Roman Catholic church, being the church of the many, the church of the poor [cheers]—he could not see any objection to giving such an amount as would put the Roman Catholic college in a decent and efficient state [cheers and uproar]. If Roman Catholic priests were necessary in Ireland, and surely the spiritual wants of seven millions of people ought not to be disregarded, it was desirable that their education should be conducted in a manner which should not be humiliating to them, and therefore likely to instil into their minds disgust for the Government of this country [cheers]. The State professed to give the Irish priests education; but hitherto the State had degraded them by the manner in which they had given it. When he saw a gigantic Protestant church enjoying the revenues which were destined for the support of the Catholic church, he could not see that they ought to begrudge the money required to put Maynooth in decent order [uproar]. Before he was in Parliament an attempt had been made to appropriate some of the surplus revenues of the overgrown Irish church to some other purposes, and he would state, that had he been in Parliament, he would have been happy to have supported the appropriation clause [cheers]. He was very sorry to differ from his constituents, but these were his honest opinions.

The noble lord resumed his seat amidst mingled cheers and uproar.

Mr. TUCKER, an influential Methodist, said, as a Dissenter, he wished to ascertain the noble lord's opinion as to certain matters which would be of vital importance in determining many votes in the borough. He would ask, first—Would Lord Ebrington pledge himself to oppose the appropriation of public money to the support of any religion whatever? His reason for asking was this: His lordship had voted for the Maynooth grant, and unless his lordship pledged himself in the affirmative, they might expect his lordship would do what a large body of the constituency condemned a short time ago. It was said that the Government intended to endow another body of Christians; now he objected to the endowment of any sect whatever [loud cheers].

Lord EBRINGTON answered that, as the sum of £100,000 a year was given by the State to the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland, he had no objection that the surplus revenue of the Irish Protestant church should go to the Roman Catholics [great uproar]. He had voted for this grant, and he should not be acting in contradiction to his former conduct if he voted for such a measure (which, however, would not be brought forward immediately) as that alluded to by the question [great uproar].

Mr. TUCKER asked, would his lordship pledge himself to oppose church-rates.

Lord EBRINGTON replied that he did not think church rates were very objectionable in principle; but he thought it was impolitic to continue them in their present form, and he should be very glad to support any plan for providing funds for the repair of the fabric out of some fixed source [great uproar, and cries of "What source?"]. Why, by the better administration of church property, as proposed some time ago by Lord John Russell [renewed uproar].

Mr. TUCKER said, on account of the noble lord's answer to the first question he and his friends would no longer vote for him [renewed uproar].

Mr. HYNE (Independent minister) said that he came to that meeting as the friend of Lord Ebrington, and as the friend of Lord John Russell, but there was one thing that was dearer to him than the friendship of those noble lords, and that was the friendship of his own conscience [loud cheers]. He felt bound to say that, if in religious points Lord Ebrington was the representative of Lord John Russell, that those noble lords had lost his confidence [great cheers and uproar]. He had many friends

who he saw present as part of the committee of Lord Ebrington, and they knew how they united in withholding that unrighteous measure, the Maynooth grant [great uproar]. He was not disposed to visit the sin of Lord Ebrington's vote in favour of that measure on him, because he looked almost in vain for an opponent of it [cheers]. He would in that case have been prepared neither to vote for Lord Ebrington nor even Mr. Cobden [uproar]. It now seemed that measure was to be a precedent for future acts [hear, hear], which, if carried out, would involve all the civil and religious interests in the nation [renewed uproar and cheers]. He had been reminded by a bystander, that they ought to give the Catholics their own. What did that gentleman consider was the Catholics' own? He (Mr. Hyne) did not consider his purse was the Catholics' own [cheers]. He did not intend to vote for any man who would treat his purse as the Catholics' own [cheers and uproar]. He had desired to give Lord Ebrington his cordial support, as he had done on former occasions, but he could not in the face of the propositions which the noble lord had distinctly set before them [uproar].

Lord EBRINGTON, in reply to Mr. Hyne, begged to say that there were also some things dearer to him than even Mr. Hyne's support—there were some things dearer to him even than the honour of representing the borough, and one of them was the approval of his own conscience [loud cheers]. Now, believing as he did that, for many centuries, the Irish Roman Catholics had suffered from the Irish Protestants the most cruel, the most unjust—nay, if the word unrighteous had been used in reference to the Maynooth grant, he would say the most unrighteous persecution, the most unrighteous and most unchristian spoliation, injustice, and oppression—believing, as he did, that the great bulk of the Roman Catholic people paid taxes applicable to all the purposes to which Protestant taxes were applicable, he would not stand by and hear his vote on the Maynooth grant denounced as unrighteous [great cheering and uproar]. It was a measure which he believed in his conscience was right, just, and Christian [uproar]. If he had displeased his constituents, he was sorry for it; but he could not consent to sacrifice his opinions at the shrine of popularity. In answer to other questions, his lordship stated that he was opposed to the vote by ballot and the extension of the suffrage—declarations which were received with great clamour.

The meeting had now become very excited, and so much divided, that the friends of Lord Ebrington did not think it expedient to press the resolution pledging the electors to support the noble lord. A motion of adjournment was substituted for it, and, being carried, the meeting broke up.

THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of candidates took place on Friday morning, underneath the portico of the theatre. The mayor, attired in his robes of office, and attended by the town-clerk, preceded by the sergeants-at-mace, took his seat in the centre of the hustings; Lord Ebrington and his committee occupying the seats to his right hand, and Mr. Vincent and his friends the benches to the left. The crowd in front was very great. For the following abridged report of the proceedings we are indebted to the *Plymouth Herald*.

Mr. G. W. SOLTAN proposed, and Mr. T. A. FOX seconded, Lord Ebrington.

Mr. TUCKER, in coming forward to propose Mr. Henry Vincent as a fit and proper person to represent that borough in Parliament, said, however much he might regret his separation from those gentlemen, he could not forget that they were called to the exercise of certain duties, and to the assertion of principles with which private feelings and interests of a less important nature must not be suffered to interfere. There were many great principles which they were bound, if possible, to preserve inviolate, and it was under a deep sense of this that he now found himself enlisted in support of the gentleman whom he recommended to the favourable consideration of the electors. He was at all times quite ready to render unto Caesar those things which were Caesar's and to God the things which were God's, and these were principles which he could not surrender [hear, hear]. He believed that those who rightly understood the principles of civil and religious liberty would be prepared to lose their lives rather than sacrifice what was so precious in their estimation. Of such principles he believed Mr. Vincent to be the staunch advocate. When, on the night of Wednesday, his conscience compelled him to put to Lord Ebrington those questions which he then addressed to him, he felt the most deep regret that the replies thereto were of such a nature as left no other course open to him than to withhold that support which he should have been otherwise too happy to render him. If the possession of high talents, extensive knowledge, peaceable principles, honesty of practice, and a desire to "do unto others as he would be done unto," were qualities which they should desire to see in the man who should be sent as their representative to the House of Legislature, then was Henry Vincent the man whom they should delight to honour [loud cheers]. Before he (Mr. Tucker) resolved upon extending to Mr. Vincent the support which his vote would convey, he had felt it to be his duty to prosecute inquiries, which had satisfied him that that gentleman came before the public as a honourable man—as one whose character was unimpeachable, and whose conduct was praiseworthy ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. Had he believed him to be one who possessed a violent spirit, and who went about the country sowing sedition and disaffection in the minds of the people, then all who knew the individual who then addressed them, would know also that he would have been the last man who would have proposed such a person as a candidate for their suffrages [hear]. The character of the times was most eventful. He looked with considerable apprehension to the measures which the present Government were likely to introduce into Parliament with regard to the sister country—Ireland. From all he could observe he believed it was pretty evident, that they intended to add to the other evils with which that land was afflicted that of the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic Church [hear]. He trusted, however, that the indignant remonstrances of the people of England

would do much towards preventing the accomplishment of such a pernicious course of policy. In the belief that Mr. Vincent represented the principles which he held dear to his heart, and which were, he was convinced, entertained to a much greater extent than might, perhaps, appear by the poll of to-morrow, he begged to conclude by proposing that gentleman as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament [great applause].

Mr. PETHICK seconded Mr. Vincent's nomination, and expressed the deep regret with which he appeared there as the opponent of the noble lord who now sought to be re-elected at their hands. He confessed that were it not for a great sense of duty, he should not have been willing to come forward now in opposition to his interests. The sentiments, however, of that noble lord in reference to the question of the Irish Church were so different to those which he held, and which the great mass of Dissenters cherished, that he could not give his support to a man whose views, if carried out, would open the floodgates of Popery upon this country [cheers and hisses].

Lord EBRINGTON then addressed the meeting. His mind had been so harassed, and his feelings so hurt, not in reference to any matters of political interest, but from circumstances of a totally different nature, and to which he need not further advert than to say that, in spite of the favourable reception which they had given him, and in spite of the kindly terms in which he had been referred to by the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded his honourable opponent, he felt that he had been placed in a most humiliating position before the electors of that borough. So far, however, from the consciousness that he merited the imputations which had been cast upon him, he was assured that he had never in any way neglected the interests of that borough, or bestowed on other objects that attention which was due to their interests. He then entered upon a lengthened exposition of his principles, adverted to the part he had taken in the question of free-trade, and the remedies for the social diseases of Ireland. He wanted to see such a union between England and Ireland as there was between England and Scotland, and would prefer seeing the revenues taken away from the Irish Church altogether, than that it should be a barrier to the improvement of the people. The sanitary condition of the masses of the people required vigorous and effective measures. It was vain to expect those who lodged like pigs to live like Christians. He doubted the efficiency of the voluntary principle for educational purposes:

The noble lord then contrasted the means afforded for educational purposes in Switzerland and England. In the former country, with a population of two millions and a half, there were thirteen great Normal schools, whilst in Britain, with its vast population, there were only six establishments for the training of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, without which little good could be effected. He blushed when he saw how much was done by the nation for various State purposes, and to provide the means of warfare, as contrasted with the pittance devoted to the instruction of the rising generation [hear]. He understood that his honourable opponent desired to see the education of the people left to the means which the voluntary principle would provide; but his experience, since he had looked into this question, and he had observed also what was done in other countries, led him to entertain very great doubts as to the successful working of the voluntary system without any assistance from the State. They must have seen what unprecedented efforts had lately been made by the various religious denominations in the country, in accumulating funds and providing for the instruction of the masses, and yet what was the result of all these efforts? Why, that they were actually falling short of providing for the instruction of the 400,000 souls which were annually added to the surplus births in this country [hear]. If, then, they were not only not gaining upon the amount of ignorance which prevailed, but were year by year still further falling short of it, how could they trust to the voluntary principle? From what he had seen in many Catholic countries, the children there appeared to be far better acquainted with those doctrines of Christianity which all sects held in common, than many born in Protestant countries.

As one of a class, as a landowner, he felt ashamed for himself, for the gentry, merchants, and other persons in respectable situations, that such should be the state of their poor brethren. Looking at the account of their degradation (he did not use the word offensively), as given in the lecture of his honourable opponent, he felt that it would not be wise to trust them with the suffrage [hear, hear]. Knowing what took place at Sheffield, where a number of men had gone out carrying with them combustible matter, with the intention of setting fire to their own houses, as a first step in redress of their wrongs, he could not believe that individuals who would not take care of themselves should be entrusted with the franchise, and called upon to exercise their suffrages in the choice of a representative who should have to legislate for the millions of this vast empire. He had been recently sitting on a committee to inquire into the condition of railway labourers, and such were the revelations of ignorance and degradation brought before that committee, that he could not be brought to believe that the extension of the suffrage would be a wise and politic measure.

Mr. VINCENT then proceeded to address the electors, and on coming forward for this purpose, the applause with which he was received was loud and prolonged. After reciprocating, with all earnestness and sincerity, the kindly expressions towards him which had fallen from the mover and seconder of Lord Ebrington, as well as from his noble opponent himself, he proceeded to state that not only did he differ from his lordship upon the question of the elective franchise, but upon those questions affecting the general policy of the Administration which would, he had hoped, have been introduced into the address of the noble lord. He wished, he said, for the people to understand the principles connected with the theory of government itself, and the only basis upon which government could be founded was the basis of popular representation. With respect to what Lord Ebrington had stated, in reference to the question of universal suffrage, he observed that precisely the same sentiments to which his lordship had given utterance, had been expressed by all who had opposed the most trivial extension of the

franchise. What his noble opponent had said of the folly of extending the franchise to the labouring classes had, prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, been advanced against the exercise of the suffrage by those of the trading community, who were spoken of as *mere* butchers, bakers, &c. Another reason which had been employed in advocacy of the same sentiment was that which he recollects to have heard used by Lord John Russell, upon one occasion in the House of Commons, when his lordship stated, in the course of a discussion upon a motion in favour of household suffrage, that he could not be a party to the extension of the suffrage, because the Reform Bill was intended to be a final measure, and the noble lord also admitted it was intended to give a decided preponderance to the landed interest [hear, hear]. The speaker then remarked upon the natural equality of the human brotherhood as a reason why all should enjoy the same political privileges; and, with reference to what had fallen from Lord Ebrington upon the subject of the elevation of the humbler classes of society, he reciprocated those feelings of interest which his lordship had exhibited upon this question, but contended that the most effectual way to promote the object which appeared to be viewed with equal anxiety by both of them, was to hold up before the working classes the torch of liberty [hear]. No one need entertain any apprehension of the evils which it was said would result from the concession of universal suffrage. Where there were so many adverse influences in operation, such a result could not be suddenly brought about—it would be effected by a slow and gradual movement. It would, however, notwithstanding, be not the less certain. Thirty years ago, and he who then propounded the principles of free-trade was regarded as a destructionist of the first water; and, in 1819, upon the spot where the Free Trade-hall in Manchester now stood, numbers of the people were massacred by the yeomanry, who were called upon to disperse those who then and there assembled themselves together in opposition to that accursed law which had lately been blotted from the statute book [hear]. Again, Lord Ebrington had said nothing about vote by ballot; but surely he must admit that every elector had a right to secure his independent vote, without being subjected to the exercise of the *influence* of others. He recollects having heard the Marquis of Londonderry remark that it was no harm for peer to use his "*legitimate influence*." And it was, perhaps, the knowledge that vote by ballot would afford security against the exercise of such "*legitimate influence*" that that measure was so strongly opposed ["Hear," and cheers]. But did Lord Ebrington think that no extension of suffrage was practicable? Did he mean to say that a large proportion of the men then assembled before him were unfit properly to discharge the duties devolving upon the possessors of the franchise [cheers]? If he met thousands who were not fit, did he not also meet with an equal number of those who were fit, and yet were debarred from the exercise of the right? He would never pander to the vices of the people; he had rebuked and would continue to rebuke them so long as they existed. As to the immorality which prevailed among the labouring classes, was it fair, he would ask, to set up the payment of a certain rate in taxes, as affording a standard for immorality ["Hear," and cheers]? So far from the turning point of the election being universal suffrage, it was nothing of the kind. Would Lord Ebrington pledge himself to vote for household suffrage? because he (Mr. Vincent) was ready to do so. Would he vote for a £9 suffrage? because he (the speaker) was ready to do so. Would his lordship vote for the ballot, triennial Parliaments, or for any modification of the Septennial Act? because, if the noble lord would not do so, he (the speaker) would [cheers]. He believed that the Septennial Act itself was one of the most gross violations of constitutional liberty which was ever perpetrated. This very Parliament, which was elected only for the space of three years, voted itself to be a Parliament of seven years, and violated the principles of the British constitution by passing the Septennial Act. If he could not obtain all that he desired, he would, if sent to Parliament, be ready to support any proposition which might be offered for moderate degrees of reform [cheers]. But to pass on from the question of the franchise, Lord Ebrington came down to them as one of a new Administration, and it was most important that the constituency should understand what that Administration was about, or rather what it was likely soon to be about. He quite concurred with what had fallen from his noble opponent as to the state of Ireland; but there was a great difference between making liberal speeches and carrying out truly liberal measures. He regarded the Established Church of Ireland as one of the most striking evils under which that country laboured; and in the name of the Dissenters, and of the Churchmen of England, he protested against that unrighteous policy which appeared about to be adopted, by which, in order to preserve the Irish Established Church, and at the same time to satisfy in some measure the just complaints of the Catholics, it was proposed to endow the church of the latter [hear, hear]. He was aware that the Presbyterians of Ireland, and a small body in England, were at present in the receipt of money from the State; but he believed that when the country discovered that the Government had no concern for the maintenance only of that form of religion which it believed most nearly allied to truth, but was ready and willing to adopt and endow any and every religious system—if, he repeated, the people had to choose between the endowment of all sects and endowment of none, then he believed that they would with one strong and united voice at once declare, "Away with all endowments, rather than inflict such disgrace upon the country" [cheers]. They were not the narrow and bigoted people that they were represented as being in the opposition which they had given to the Maynooth grant. It was not so much the pittance to which they objected, as to the principle involved in it; it was not the revival of the "No Popery" cry which had led to such manifestations of feeling as had been evinced with respect to the Maynooth grant; the chief objection being the distaste with which all religious endowments by the State was viewed. Mr. Vincent then alluded to the Post-office espionage with which Sir James Graham had been charged, and which had, he said, the appearance of a desire to please the Austrian and Papal Governments, in return for which the Pope shortly afterwards sent a rescript to the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, calling upon them to interfere a little less in politics. After some further observations in relation to the Maynooth grant, and the suggested endowment of the Roman Catholic Church priesthood, he expressed the pleasure which he had experienced at the opposition which Lord John Russell had given to the Irish Coercion Bill, and which he attributed to the chilling effect produced upon the noble lord and those who generally acted with him, by their lengthened exposure

to the cold side of the Ministerial benches [cheers and laughter]. He much doubted whether they would have exhibited such indignation at the attempt to enforce the Coercion Bill upon the Irish nation, had they been placed in different circumstances. The speaker then offered some remarks deprecatory of the changeable character which statesmen too frequently displayed, lamenting that they were not remarkable for their fixity of principle. In allusion to what had fallen from Lord John Russell upon the subject of two Irish Established Churches he said that when he heard the noble Lord speaking in such eloquent terms of the duty of "Restitution" he imagined at first that his lordship must have been afflicted with some tender touches of conscience upon the subject of Woburn Abbey, the lands at Tavistock, Covent Garden, &c., and he thought that perhaps the noble lord might be about to propose the giving back to their original owners the abbey to which he had referred, as well as some of the other lands in the possession of the Bedford family; but what was his surprise to find that he wished to take from the already well-drained pockets of the people of this country, the money to satisfy his new-born benevolence [cheers]. Now he (Mr. Vincent) had as much faith in Christianity as any man ("No"). Well, if this were denied he only hoped that the same weight would be attached to his assertion as would be given to the contradiction. He would, however, again declare that he had as much faith in the power of Christianity as any man, and that it was very well able to take care of itself without requiring the fostering care of the State [cheers]. He would give the Irish the same civil and municipal rights which were extended to England, and he would put a stop to all disputes upon religious considerations by separating the Church from the State. Here was a fundamental principle, as important as that of universal suffrage, and here he would take his stand [cheers]. Lord Ebrington had dilated at some length upon the subject of the sanitary measures which were so essentially necessary, and to which the attention of the Ministry would be directed. But was the new Administration to live for two or three years upon flannels, and baths, and things of that sort [laughter]. If they thought that that alone would satisfy the people, they would soon discover the error under which they had been labouring. It was his desire to see the condition of the people improved in the fullest sense of the word—by being taught the importance of the influence which they possessed, and how it might be best exercised for the interests of the nation [cheers]. He would give his support to every object for improving the sanitary condition of the people; and there were also questions connected with the treatment of criminals, and the punishment of death, which were subjects peculiarly fitted for the consideration of the Legislature, in order that it might be seen whether much more might not be done towards the reformation of criminals. He should for various reasons strongly support the repeal of laws relating to capital punishments, conceiving that measure to be one of very great and serious importance. Mr. Vincent then remarked upon the duty of members of Parliament possessing certain fixed principles of conduct, which would enable constituents fully to understand what course their representatives would take in reference to questions of public interest. He would not have members of Parliament bound to every little matter of detail, or to the question whether any salary should be a pound over or under a certain amount. Upon the subject of the contest in which he was now engaged, it was, he said, looked forward to with the greatest anxiety in various parts of the country, and its result might have a very considerable effect upon the course of the Ministry. He desired to be understood as having had nothing whatever to do with the circulation of reports to which his noble opponent had adverted as injurious to his reputation, and he expressed a hope that no improper influence would be exercised by any party at the morrow's poll. If the result where what he anticipated it would be, he should be ready every year to meet them for the purpose of giving an explanation of his conduct, and if they were not well pleased with him he would instantly resign his seat, for he would never remain a member by sufferance. He would devote himself honestly and fearlessly to the advocacy and maintenance of the great principles which he had expounded to them, and to the promotion of the best interests of Plymouth.

Mr. Vincent having concluded his address,

The mayor proceeded to call for a show of hands in favour of the respective candidates, saying it should be strictly confined to the electors; but Mr. Vincent protested against such a rule being observed, it being altogether unconstitutional to make any such distinction. Lord Ebrington also desired that no restriction should be imposed, and his worship not pressing the matter, a show of hands was taken, and the result was such as left no doubt in the mind of the mayor as to the declaration which it was his duty to make. The hands held up in favour of Mr. Vincent must have been tenfold the number of those elevated in Lord Ebrington's favour; but it is only fair to add, that a large number of persons present appeared to abstain from taking any part whatever in the election, so far as any expression of feeling was concerned.

The mayor having formerly announced that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Henry Vincent, the partisans of that candidate expressed their pleasure thereat by several hearty cheers.

Mr. SOLTAN then demanded a poll, upon the part of Lord Ebrington, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Vincent, and warmly responded to.

The MAYOR acknowledged the compliment paid him, and expressed the very great pleasure which he had experienced at witnessing the highly creditable conduct which all present had exhibited in the ready attention to both the candidates.

The multitude then dispersed, Mr. Vincent previously reminding his friends of their duties on the morrow, by addressing to them the Israelitish battle cry of "To your tents, O Israel!"

(From our own Correspondent.)

Plymouth, Saturday night.

The election has ended in the defeat of Mr. Vincent at the poll; but a more magnificent display of popular feeling in favour of a candidate was never surpassed than that which everywhere greeted the favourite candidate. The *Plymouth Herald*, though an adverse paper, will give you some idea of Mr. Vincent's reception at the nomination. Very few hands were held up for Lord Ebrington—and when the Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Henry Vincent, the cheering was repeated for several minutes. As it is, Lord Ebrington owes his election to the aid rendered by the Tory party. The country must also understand that the Government influence at the docks and navy

yards is overwhelming. Added to which, the town is thickly studded over with half-pay officers, naval and military. It is also to be borne in mind, that neither Mr. Vincent or any of his friends canvassed a single vote. They merely made the contest a medium for teaching the people principles, and for ascertaining how many people would poll on the voluntary principle; still there was an almost universal impression that we should succeed. ABOVE A THOUSAND VOTES REMAINED UNPOLLED—amongst whom are very many Reformers and Dissenters. Mr. Nicholson, pastor of the Baptist church, with five of his deacons, voted with us, and it is no boast to declare that men of the highest standing in the religious world polled with us. The following was the poll published at intervals throughout the day:—

Nine o'clock.	Ten o'clock.
Vincent..... 75	Vincent..... 108
Ebrington.... 140	Ebrington.... 240

The Tories now rallied to the poll, as it was well known that a large number of neutrals would poll for Vincent if the numbers were close—and thus gave his lordship his large majority.

At the close, the numbers were:—

Vincent..... 188		Ebrington.... 704
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Immediately after the poll, Mr. Vincent appeared at the hustings with his friends, and was welcomed by the assembled thousands with enthusiastic cheers. Lord Ebrington was loudly hissed by the people, and slightly cheered by his own friends, and greeted by cries of "the Tory member"—"a Tory for the new Cabinet." The mayor declared his lordship duly elected.

His lordship, in returning thanks, said: He begged to tender his hearty thanks to those gentlemen who differed with him in opinion for the aid they had rendered him in this trying contest. He also valued his success, because he had received the votes of those who had come to his rescue by motives of *personal regard* and kindly feelings towards himself. He also tendered his thanks to his honourable opponent for his personal courtesy and gentlemanly conduct throughout the contest; and he only regretted he had lost the confidence and support of so many of his old and much-valued friends.

Mr. VINCENT then rose, and when the cheering had subsided, he said: Though a combination of powerful parties and interests, at the poll, have deprived me of the honour of representing you in Parliament, I still feel the same confidence in our own great principles, and in their ultimate triumph, which I yesterday avowed in your presence. I conceive that, all circumstances taken into account, our success is without a parallel [loud cheers]. My noble opponent has very properly thanked the Conservatives for his election [immense cheers]; and while I reciprocate his kindly expressions towards me, I beg him to remember that he does not represent the friends of religious liberty, or the Reformers of Plymouth [loud and prolonged cheers]; and I respectfully suggest to his lordship the propriety of making this fact known to the new Cabinet [loud cheers]. Mr. Vincent then proceeded to address the assembly upon the principles involved in the election, and after stating that himself or some other candidate, holding similar principles would, on a future occasion, solicit their suffrages, he retired amid loud cheering.

On the motion of Lord Ebrington, seconded by Mr. Vincent, a vote of thanks was given to the Mayor. His worship stated that he had never seen an election conducted with so much propriety. He thanked Mr. Vincent for the aid he had rendered in maintaining order, and after dwelling upon the advance of education, he expressed a hope that the time would come when the people would enjoy the blessings Mr. Vincent had advocated in their presence [loud cheers]. The assembly then dispersed.

EDINBURGH.

MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE SITTING MEMBERS.

Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gibson Craig, the two members for the city of Edinburgh, having both been appointed to offices in the Government, there are two vacancies to be filled up, and both the late members are again in the field. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, and Mr. Dunlop, of Brockloch, have also been induced to offer themselves as candidates. On Thursday, at two o'clock, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gibson Craig addressed the electors in the Music-hall, George-street. The attendance was very numerous. Mr. Macaulay was received with great applause, and proceeded in a lengthened speech to give an account of his parliamentary conduct. The hon. gentleman defended himself against what he termed the scurrilous calumnies and malevolent prejudices of those who disapproved of his conduct in supporting the Maynooth grant, and in conclusion said, he would abide the determination of the electors as to whether he should be returned their representative with little doubt and with no fear. If he was not returned by the electors of Edinburgh he would not solicit the suffrages of any other constituency, but retire from public life. Mr. Gibson Craig then addressed the electors. His speech was a mere echo of that of his colleague. Several questions were put to both the candidates, which they answered. To the question whether they would oppose the endowing of the Roman Catholic clergy, both gentlemen replied that, did they suppose such to be the intention of the Government, they would not be members of it.

Mr. Macaulay's words were as follows:—

Let no man suppose that I mean what has been absolutely imputed to me—that I intend to assist in making the parochial priests of Ireland state pensioners. Is it necessary for a sane man, speaking before sane men, to contradict such things as these? I shall most deeply deplore, and most strongly oppose, any proposition so to pay the Irish clergy [applause].

In answer to a question by Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. Macaulay said he was not prepared to abolish capital punishments in cases of murder. Dr. Ritchie asked if he was prepared, by every constitutional means, to abolish the present connexion between Church and State? Mr. Macaulay: I am not prepared to support a proposal for the total dissolution of that connexion. It was moved and seconded, that Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gibson Craig

are fit and proper persons to represent the constituency of Edinburgh in Parliament, and carried with acclamation, only about one dozen of hands being held up against the motion. A vote of thanks having been given to the Lord Provost for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

OPPOSITION MEETING.

On Thursday evening a crowded meeting was held in the Waterloo-rooms for the purpose of bringing forward another candidate in opposition to Mr. Macaulay. It was exceedingly uproarious and disorderly. Sir James Forrest, Bart., was called to the chair. On the motion of Dr. R. K. Greville, seconded by Mr. J. Hamilton, advocate, a resolution was adopted that Mr. Macaulay was not a fit and proper person to represent the city of Edinburgh in the Commons' House of Parliament. A similar resolution was afterwards proposed and adopted with reference to Mr. W. Gibson Craig.

Sir C. E. Smith, Bart., was then introduced, and addressed the meeting at some length, amidst many interruptions and much confusion:—

He said he came there actuated by no objects of ambition, but only to promote the advancement of our common Christianity [hear]. Upon principle he was opposed to all endowments whatever [cheers]. This was his abstract theory; but he thought it right to add, that it was not a man's duty at the very moment, and under every circumstance, to "run him up" against existing establishments of religious bodies [symptoms of disapprobation]. He said that, if sent to Parliament, he would hold the opinion that there ought not to be any endowments of any church, but he would not press this principle under all circumstances and irrespective of present engagements. He would rather have no established church whatever than that the Roman Catholic Church should be endowed. In conclusion, he trusted that Heaven would guide the issue of the present contest in the way best calculated to promote the interests of religion and the good of the city of Edinburgh [cheers].

Dr. RITCHIE asked, will the honourable gentleman in his place in Parliament vote for the establishment of the monster mischief in Ireland—will he vote for the immediate severance of the Church from the State? Sir Culling Smith replied that for the present he was not prepared for that step, but he hoped that the day was not far distant when there would be an entire abolition of existing ecclesiastical establishments. Dr. Ritchie: Is it the intention of the honourable gentleman to give support to a religion which he does not belong to? Yes, or no. Sir Culling Smith said, he thought that he had already explained that he was quite opposed to any man being taxed to support the religion of another; but, in the meantime, he was not prepared to carry that principle to the fullest extent; or, in other words, he was not prepared to vote immediately for the abolition of all ecclesiastical establishments.

In reply to another question, Sir C. E. Smith acknowledged that the tendency of the Bible was in favour of an equal right to the suffrage; but he was not prepared to say that either this year or the next year the suffrage ought to be extended.

These answers by no means gave unqualified satisfaction to the meeting. At length, however, it was moved by Mr. Blackadder, and seconded by Mr. C. Spence, S.S.C., that Sir Culling E. Smith is a fit and proper person to represent the city in the House of Commons. The remainder of the proceedings was a curious commentary on the proposals of union so frequently made by the Free-Church party to the other Dissenters. They evidently consider that the reciprocity should be all on one side:—

Mr. INNES, paper-ruler, said, following up the amendment which had been agreed to on the first resolution, it was necessary to have another candidate besides Sir C. E. Smith. He would, therefore, move that John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, be selected as a proper person to represent the city in the room of Mr. Gibson Craig [great and prolonged cheering]. Mr. Dunlop's principles were never changed; he was for universal suffrage, and the entire severance of the connexion between Church and State [great cheering].

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion of Mr. Blackadder, and hurriedly declared it to be carried; but the announcement was received by a storm of disapprobation, and loud cries of "It is not." Sir James, however, strenuously asserted that it had been carried with acclamation. The clamour continuing, he was obliged to declare the motion in favour of Mr. Dunlop to be likewise agreed to. He intimated he would not support it being carried into practical effect. Upon this avowal

Mr. STOTT came forward, and asked if it was fair for the party who had brought forward Sir Culling Smith to ask his (Mr. Stott's) friends to support him, while they refused to support the election of Mr. Dunlop. Such conduct was virtually throwing Mr. Dunlop overboard and nullifying the resolution of the meeting.

Mr. AYTOON, advocate, next addressed the meeting in support of both candidates, each of whom, he maintained, were infinitely superior to either Mr. Macaulay or Mr. Gibson Craig. He urged upon the meeting, therefore, to appoint a committee to conduct the business for the return of both the candidates. For himself, he would not be a member of committee of one of the gentlemen without being a member of the other also.

Some further discussion then took place, after which a committee for each candidate was named, who should act in concert in the future proceedings connected with the election. There is no union of action, or almost none, between the two parties, except in opposing Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gibson Craig. There is but one opinion as to the result of the contest—viz., that Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Gibson Craig are sure to be returned.

THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of candidates for the vacancy created by the acceptance of office by Mr. Macaulay took place on Friday on hustings erected at the Cross. The crowd assembled on the occasion amounted to about 6,000 persons. Mr. Macaulay and his friends appeared first, the latter mustering in considerable strength. Sir Culling Smith was also attended by a numerous body of influential supporters, who took up their position at the opposite end of the hustings. Amongst the gentlemen present we (the *Edinburgh Chronicle*) observed:—the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of the City; Bailie Ritchie; Thomas Maitland, Esq., Solicitor-general; Sir James Forrest, Bart.; James Moncrieff, Esq., advocate; — Crawford, Esq., advocate; Professor Gregory; George Deas, Esq., advocate; Dr. MacLaggan; Maurice Lothian, Esq.; A. S. Logan, Esq.; Alexander

Robertson, Esq.; George Logan, Esq.; Ralph Richardson, Esq.; Dr. Purdie; Earle Monteith, Esq.; William Gibson Craig, Esq.; and Sir James Gibson Graig, Bart.

The LORD PROVOST then nominated Mr. Macaulay in a brief speech, highly eulogising the right hon. gentleman's literary talents and acquirements, powers of eloquence, and political qualifications. His lordship took occasion to vindicate Mr. Macaulay's vote in support of the Maynooth grant, and to express his own concurrence in the right hon. gentleman's views upon that question. In his (the Lord Provost's) opinion it would be an inquiry and disgrace to the city of Edinburgh if the electors rejected Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. JAMES MONCRIEFF, a Free Churchman, seconded the nomination in a speech of some considerable eloquence.

Sir JAMES FORREST then proposed Sir Culling Eardley Smith, whom he strongly recommended for his sound Protestant principles and feelings.

Dr. BELSBY briefly seconded the nomination.

Mr. Dunlop was not nominated, he having previously withdrawn from the contest.

Mr. MACAULAY then came forward and was received with mingled cheers and hisses. He strenuously defended his vote on the Maynooth grant:—

The honourable baronet (Sir J. Forrest), evidently did not know that the Legislature of this country had nothing whatever to do with the original endowment of Maynooth. That Institution was originally incorporated by a Parliament independent of the Parliament of England and Scotland—namely, by the Irish Parliament. [The right honourable gentleman here reviewed, at considerable length, the explanations and arguments upon this point, which had formed the subject of his speech in the Music-hall the day previous, contending that the Government support extended to Maynooth since the Union had been rendered obligatory by the compact entered into between the British and Irish Parliaments at that period, and was only in conformity with the policy of Great Britain in her Roman Catholic colonies of Lower Canada, Martinique, Trinidad, Malta, &c., wherein they had found similar institutions existing when they conquered or acquired them]. The institution, or its endowment, had not originated as Sir James asserted; and was it not absurd—scandalously absurd—for any man to step forward and advance statements upon a subject of which he was so thoroughly ignorant? He (Mr. Macaulay) denied that the subject of his vote involved a question of principle [disapprobation]. It merely involved points of regulation [cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers]. If the honourable baronet thought his (Mr. Macaulay's) vote of last year involved a question of principle, why had he deferred his opposition to him to the present moment [hear, hear].

He had annually, since he had been in Parliament, voted in support of the Maynooth grant, which every succeeding Government, for forty-five years, had called for; and, if a question of principle was involved, he wished to know how the honourable baronet could reconcile it to his vaunted consistency to have supported him (Mr. Macaulay) year after year, hitherto, with a knowledge of these votes? [cheers]. He defied any man to maintain that this was a question of principle—such a question as justified men, who otherwise approved of his conduct as their representative, in opposing him. But if the citizens of Edinburgh wanted a representative who would insist on the contrary—who would, for a mere quibble, sacrifice the best interests of the country—that representative he (Mr. Macaulay) would never consent to be [cheers].

He came before them with no new opinions on the present occasion:—

His sentiments remained unchanged; and therefore he had no new promises to give. They had heard him pledge himself to oppose any proposal for endowing the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland [cheers]. They had heard him state his conviction that the Ministry to which he had the honour to belong would not make any proposal of the kind; and they had heard him solemnly declare that, if he thought the Ministry had such a measure in contemplation, he would refuse to join it.

After advertising to the triumph of free-trade, he concluded:—

I shall take my leave of you in the full and confident hope that Edinburgh will, on this occasion, re-echo the voice of London. The capital of England has already declared its confidence in the arrangements which her Majesty has made for the purpose of supplying the place of her late Ministry. I trust that the voice of the capital of Scotland will respond in a manner not to be mistaken [long and continued cheering].

Sir C. E. SMITH then came forward. He said, if any person had told him three days ago that he was to stand a candidate on the hustings that day, he would have said it was impossible. He would undertake to prove that the question of principle was involved in the grant to Maynooth:—

In the first place, there had been no compact made at the Union to perpetuate the grant; although there was an agreement that a certain number of institutions should be maintained for a certain number of years, it was to be observed that Maynooth was not mentioned among them [hear, hear]. Besides, the stipulated number of years had long ago expired [cheers].

Lord John Russell was of the same opinion, for he said that "he did not rest on the compact."

If it proved mischievous, or against the religious feelings of the community, he did not see why the compact

should restrain the House from putting an end to any allowance" [cries of "Hear, hear"].

The hon. baronet then illustrated the question of principle by saying, that if he gave a donation to a man in the streets he was not responsible for that man's conduct; but if he clothed him in his livery, and placed him in his service, then he, as his master, was responsible [cheers].

This was exactly the position of the Maynooth question. The endowment of that

college involved the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy [cries of "No, no," and cheers]; and certainly that

was a question of principle. Will our friends who look up to Lord John Russell as their leader hear what he says upon this subject? His words are these:—"The arguments, which are so sound, and, as I think, so incontrovertible, to induce this House to found an endowment for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood, will prove, upon another occasion, as sound and as incontrovertible with respect to an endowment for the maintenance of that priesthood [loud cheers].

For my own part, preferring most strongly, and more and more by reflection, a religious establishment to that which is called

the voluntary principle, I am anxious to see the spiritual

and religious instruction of the great majority of the people

of Ireland endowed and maintained by a provision furnished

by the State." Now, he was determined strenuously to oppose the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion, which

was opposed not only to Christianity, but to human liberty. You must be on your guard, for there are many ways of endowing Popery without granting money [hear, hear]. There was, for instance, the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues to the Popish clergy. There was, again, taking away the buildings and giving them over to the use of the Roman Catholics [hear, hear]. If he was sent to Parliament he would ever state his belief that the Roman Catholic religion was opposed to the interests of the country, and opposed to truth. However much he was opposed to religious establishments in the abstract, he was not prepared, in the meantime, to enter upon a crusade against all religious establishments; yet he was prepared to oppose all church-rates, and the obnoxious annuity-tax of this city [cheers], for it was contrary to sound principle to make one man pay for the religion of another [cheers]. So far as civil and religious liberty was concerned, he would ever be found their constant and fearless advocate. The honourable baronet retired amidst much applause.

A show of hands was then called for, which showed a preponderance in favour of Sir C. E. Smith; and the sheriff fixed the poll for Tuesday.

TOWER HAMLETS.

The election for the borough of the Tower Hamlets took place on Saturday, at one o'clock, on Stepney-green. Two or three waggon were placed as a hustings, from the centre one of which the speakers addressed the electors. About 700 or 800 persons were present, but the proceedings appeared to excite very little interest. The following placard was extensively circulated on the morning of the election:—

"TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION."

"The requisitions to L. Heyworth and G. Thompson, Esqrs., to become candidates to represent this borough in Parliament, have already received the signatures of several hundreds of electors, but as the existence of the present Parliament must of necessity be of very short duration, it is not considered advisable to contest the borough on this occasion. The prospect of a general election must, therefore, be borne in mind, and if the electors desire to have for their representatives men who are advocates of liberal principles, they must unite in a cordial invitation to such men as Messrs. Heyworth and Thompson, whose free-trade principles are not paralysed by the repeal of the Corn Laws; whose love of religious liberty will not permit them to support any State endowments of religion; and whose sense of political justice is not limited by the Reform Bill, but includes the enfranchisement of all."

"Electoral Committee, July 11, 1846."

Mr. GEORGE OFFOR proposed, and Mr. MARTINEAU seconded, the re-election of Colonel Fox.

Mr. Box, schoolmaster, then presented himself to the electors, and claimed the right to nominate another candidate, unless Colonel Fox answered his questions in a satisfactory manner.

There was a good deal yet to be settled with respect to the application of free-trade principles, but he had no doubt the Colonel was up to his (Mr. Box's) mark on that point [a laugh]. But there were one or two important points upon which Colonel Fox, he was afraid, was not up to his mark, but to which he and others attached vast importance, as Colonel Fox and Sir W. Clay would find when those hustings were again erected. The first question he had to ask was, whether Colonel Fox was ready, as a member of the Legislature, to use his influence in order to get complete suffrage carried [cheers]? His second question was, whether the Colonel would do his endeavours to cause a severance in the management of ecclesiastical and civil affairs, so that the union of Church and State might undergo the same fate as the repeal of the corn-laws? He would say respectfully to Colonel Fox, and to the meeting, that there was a considerable number of earnest and fervent spirits in the borough, determined to do their utmost that these two subjects should be conducted to a successful issue [cheers].

Colonel Fox then came forward to the front of the hustings, and said:—

I beg most distinctly to let it be understood, that I give no pledges whatever as to my future conduct in Parliament. I declared in the year 1841 my general political principles, and I hope it will be found that I have acted up to them. I will at any time explain my principles generally on all subjects; but, as to any particular and individual pledge, I would rather resign the hope of representing you than give it [hear, hear]. As to universal suffrage, I cannot pledge myself to it; but, with respect to the extension gradually of the suffrage, I am not prepared to say that I should not support it. I think it goes hand in hand with education, and I should be glad to see the great masses of the people fitted by education to enjoy that to which they naturally have a right [hear]. As to the severance of Church and State, I can pledge myself to no such thing. I am a friend to religious liberty to the fullest extent, nor that theoretically I am not of the opinion indicated by the gentleman who has put the question, I will not say; but to give such a pledge as he requires, when only a small portion of my countrymen are of that opinion, would be highly improper and indecorous [cheers]. I hope I have answered honestly the questions put to me [cheers].

Mr. Box said as his object was satisfied in the putting the questions, and as he was anxious not to appear to wish to cause vexation or embarrassment, he should not proceed to nominate a candidate.

Colonel Fox (in an under tone): You're a jolly fellow [laughter]!

The hon. member and his questioner then shook hands, and the latter left the platform.

The RETURNING-OFFICER then put the necessary questions, and the show of hands being for Colonel Fox, he was declared duly elected.

The re-elected member then addressed the meeting at some length.

Mr. HORTON, an elector, said he was much gratified to hear their representative express such liberal opinions upon the subject of religious liberty; and he would, therefore, ask him if he would exert himself to obtain the removal of those ecclesiastical charges and imposts which were so justly complained of by the people, and thus separate the question of religion as far as possible from a pocket question [hear, hear].

Colonel Fox said that he should always give his most willing support to any proposal for the diminution of church-rates, or charges between man and his religion [cheers]. He would now move that the thanks of the electors be given to Mr. Child, the returning-officer, for the impartial and able manner in which he had discharged the important duty that had devolved on him [cheers].

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Child, the returning officer, the meeting separated.

DEVONPORT.

Sir George Grey, the new Home Secretary, was, on Friday, re-elected without opposition. He was proposed by Mr. C. Tripe, and seconded by Mr. Chapple. The right hon. baronet then addressed the electors, chiefly in reference to commercial legislation. At the close he invited any of his constituents to question him. In reply to some queries accordingly made, he refused to support household, or *any* extension of the suffrage, but was not strongly attached to a property qualification for members of Parliament. Subsequently Sir G. Grey was entertained at a public dinner, by about 250 of the electors, at the Royal-hotel. We understand that, in an interview which some of the electors had with Sir George, he so expressed himself as to leave the impression that a proposal to endow the Catholic clergy will be made at no very remote period, if not at present. We are glad that the Home Secretary was not re-elected without some show of dissatisfaction with his conduct on ecclesiastical matters, as the following memorial will testify. The Crown and Anchor anti-Maynooth men of this town, after spouting the most extraordinary things about "spilling their blood," &c., &c., never so much as offered a remonstrance to Sir George!

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The memorial of the United Committee of Evangelical Nonconformists residing in the borough of Devonport, and township of East Stonehouse:

This memorial sheweth.—That, rejoicing as we do in all measures of just and enlightened legislation, we are especially gratified by the act for the abolition of the corn laws, so recently passed by both Houses of Parliament, and confirmed by the Royal assent.

That we admire and applaud the disinterestedness of the Liberal party in the Commons' House, including both our honourable representatives, in supporting the late Administration through their difficult course in carrying the aforesaid measure, and only opposing them when, on the Irish Coercion Bill, a righteous and liberal policy demanded that they should uphold the liberties of the people.

That while we decidedly prefer a Liberal Government, we cannot withhold the expression of our deep regret, that those who have been selected to compose the present administration, should have aided in the last session of Parliament, the late Ministry in the appropriation of public money to the College of Maynooth, and beg to express our decided conviction that the conduct of both the leading parties of the State on this measure has occasioned painful anxiety and distress in the minds of the great majority of religious people of all denominations.

That fearing the present Government may be tempted to encourage the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy, we beg to enter our respectful, but firm and unmistakeable protest against any such measure, not on the ground of opposition to Popery as such, but because, in our estimation, all endowments of religion by the State are unscriptural, unjust, and therefore highly impolitic.

That congratulating the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., who now appears as a candidate for our suffrages as electors, on his being called to her Majesty's councils, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, we, at the same time, beg most respectfully to represent to him that no Government can secure the general support of the great body of Dissenters in this country, which is not prepared to adopt and to prosecute an equal line of policy toward all classes, whether in reference to religious opinions, or in regard to the regulations of the trade and commerce of the empire. For it must be sufficiently obvious, that while we increasingly desire to see religion fully liberated from State trammels, we cannot consent to uphold any Government which shall sanction grants from the public funds, to which all contribute, to any religious sect or denomination whatsoever.

Taking these premises into consideration, we do, therefore, most earnestly implore the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to use the influence of his powerful talents and elevated station, to promote the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this memorial, that so equal justice may be ministered to the entire British community, equal liberty pervade the whole empire, and equal laws govern and guide all classes of her Majesty's loyal subjects.

Signed, on behalf of the committee,
P. C. CLARKE, Chairman.

MANCHESTER.

The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, the new Vice-president of the Board of Trade, met his constituents on Thursday, Mr. Alderman Walker in the chair, and delivered a lengthened speech in explanation of his opinions. In the course of his address he said:—

In the proposal I had the honour to receive to fill the office I have taken, no conditions were exacted ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. I am as free and independent, so far as not having given any pledge, or having undertaken any conditions, as when I stood your plain, simple, independent representative [cheers]. At the same time, I cannot conceal from myself that, in accepting office, I undertake the implied obligation, that, while I hold it, I would support the Government which gave it me [hear, hear]. And I felt justified in undertaking that obligation on reviewing the public declarations of the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government [loud cheers].

With regard to the sugar duties he said:—

I know nothing of the mode in which the principle will be carried out—I know nothing of the details of the plan which her Majesty's Government will bring before Parliament; but this I know, that I am pledged, and will not swerve from the principle, that there shall be, as the ultimate arrangement, the same amount of duty upon colonial as upon foreign sugar [loud cheers, and a voice, "Stick to that."]

At the close of his speech Mr. GRAVE, solicitor, asked him a series of questions. The substance of his replies to one or two was, that he was not aware that the Government had any intention to endow the Irish Catholic clergy out of either State funds or the present revenues of the Established Church of Ireland, and that he would not consent to such a course if proposed—that although not favourable to a compulsory State education in the ordinary acceptance of the term, he was favourable, where poverty and situation might require the assistance of the State, to the education of the poor.

Mr. ALDERMAN NEILD moved, and Mr. Alderman KERSHAW seconded, a motion expressing approval of Mr. Gibson's conduct.

Mr. PRENTICE said, though not satisfied with every

vote of Mr. Gibson's, he felt that he had done quite enough to justify them in re-electing him [cheers]. It was some guarantee for good Government in the new Ministry that they had taken such a man with them [cheers]. He could not give an unqualified approval, but he hoped Mr. Grave would say nothing of Maynooth till he had heard more of the nasty, dirty grant accepted by the Independents and Baptists under the name of *Regium Donum* [loud cheers]. He hoped Mr. Gibson, when the question came on, would tell his Government the Dissenters were ashamed of it [cheers]. Mr. GRAVE was understood to say that he disapproved of it as much as Mr. Prentice.

The motion was carried with great applause, and the meeting separated.

The nomination and election of Mr. Gibson took place on Monday, in St. Ann's-square, in the presence of 8,000 people. The hon. member was received with great cheering. C. J. S. Walker, Esq., proposed, and James Kershaw, Esq., seconded his nomination. The Mayor then called for a show of hands, when eleven only, out of the vast multitude, were held up against Mr. Gibson, he was therefore declared duly elected. He then addressed the meeting at some length on the usual topics. On the subject of national education he said:—

Whilst I say we respect the religious feelings of all, whilst we do nothing to shock their sentiments of faith, yet at the same time the civil government of the country must take care in dispensing the money collected from the pockets of all classes of the people, that that money is expended fairly and impartially, and upon true principles of justice—that no one sect shall be deemed the favourite sect—that no one sect shall have any exclusive privileges [general cheering].

In reply to Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Gibson said that he was ready to give his favourable consideration to any proposal for an extension of the suffrage, and that he could not support a ten hours bill. Other questions were replied to, but in so ingenious a manner, as to leave no definite impression. After votes of thanks to the Mayor, three hearty cheers were given for the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, for Mr. M. Philips, and for Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, and Wilson, and the vast assemblage quietly dispersed.

GLOUCESTER.

On Saturday, Captain Berkeley, who has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected without opposition. One or two electors, however, gave expression to their opinions on ecclesiastical questions in opposition to the known sentiments of the members of the present Cabinet.

Mr. WILLIAM HIGGS said:—

There was one subject on which some of the leading men of the new Administration had occasionally expressed themselves so much in opposition to the sentiments of a numerous class of their otherwise most steadfast friends, as to cause their return to power to be viewed with a feeling of painful apprehension, if not of positive regret. That subject was the endowment of ministers of religion out of the pockets of the state. They proposed to begin with the Catholics of Ireland, but they would not and could not stop there. Their argument was, that the Catholics have suffered great injustice from being compelled to support a Protestant establishment, and that they have derived no corresponding benefit. Now the Irish Catholics did not want endowments, they did not ask for them, they were forced on them. Now the views of those who opposed the endowment of Catholics were misunderstood. They are supposed to act and speak from illiberal and bigoted notions of Catholicism; far from it. Although there might be some political agitators among the Irish Catholic priests, it was hard to believe that there were not many good and useful men, who were doing their best with a bad system to benefit the untaught peasantry. Would they be made more useful by endowments? No; the good and disinterested men would be displaced by unworthy men, who would get into their places for a morsel of bread. He (Mr. Higgs) would rather vote for a "Protestant Tory," who would let matters remain as they were, than for a man who would vote for the extension of the endowment system [hear].

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLEY, a member of the Society of Friends, addressed the meeting to the same effect:—

He (Mr. Bowley) cared not how many bishops there were, so that they kept their hands out of his pocket. He willingly paid his share of the burdens of the country; he never grumbled at paying his taxes; he paid his share towards the erection and maintenance of his place of worship; but he should be ashamed to belong to the only sect who said they could not stand up without the assistance of the State. Let all who were in favour of stopping as we are in national endowment hold up their hands [a number of hands were accordingly held up]. He (Mr. Bowley) thanked them. He would now conclude by hoping that Captain Berkeley would go to Parliament and do as he had done, and come back to receive the gratitude of the citizens, as he had most cordially received his.

Captain BERKELEY then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he thus referred to the remarks of the preceding speakers:—

I will not enter into politics, but allow me to say that in reference to what has been said by Mr. Higgs and my esteemed friend Mr. Bowley, Mr. Higgs appears to know a great deal more of the intentions of the Ministers than I do. I am unaware that it is their intention to endow the Irish Catholic Church; if it should be, I will take care that the money does not come out of the pockets of the people, at least as far as I can prevent it. I will avail myself of Mr. Bowley's suggestion, and will make no pledge, but I will not flinch from what I have hitherto professed.

TAUNTON.—On Friday, the re-election of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere passed off very quietly, and without a rumour of opposition. Mr. Labouchere had been here since Monday canvassing the constituents. He had not lost one of his friends, and had gained many promises of support from those who used to call themselves Tories. This is now the tenth time that he has been returned for this borough. In the course of his speech he made the following reference to political reform:—

Gentlemen, with regard to other political subjects, I do not know that I need go into detail [A voice: "The Suffrage?"]. I have always told you that I stood upon these hustings as a Liberal candidate and as a Reformer [cheers]. At the same time, I have always told you that there is not a

Conservative in this town, nor in this country, who is more deeply attached than I am to the great institutions of the country [cheers], and more thoroughly satisfied than I am that the true interests of the country consists in maintaining them unimpaired [cheers]. But I believe at the same time, that in order to maintain those institutions unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary to take care that they shall not stand in the way of all such improvements as may be required, either by the altered circumstances of society, or by the increasing intelligence of the age; and I believe that Englishman is the truest Conservative, and that Englishman does the most to support the constitution of his country, who takes care that there is nothing in them that cannot be reconciled to those great and necessary objects. [cheers].

WORCESTER.—Sir Thomas Wilde, the new Attorney-general, was at Worcester, preparing to be re-elected on Wednesday. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, Sir Denis Le Marchant arrived at the Bell Hotel, with the news of the death of Sir Nicolas Tindal, and bearing a letter from Lord John Russell to Sir Thomas Wilde, offering him the vacant place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Thomas instantly accepted the appointment, and announced the fact in a letter to the Mayor; and the proffered services of Sir Denis Le Marchant having been accepted by some of the leading electors, who were hastily summoned, it was resolved to substitute him for Sir Thomas Wilde on the following morning. By daybreak, copies of the letter from Sir Thomas to the Mayor, announcing his elevation to the bench, and an address from Sir Denis Le Marchant, offering himself as a candidate in his place, appeared in placards. The election took place in the Guildhall. The Mayor, with an expression of regret at the loss of the services of Sir Thomas Wilde, nominated Sir Denis Le Marchant, of Common-place, Surrey, as member for Worcester. No opposition having been offered, Sir Denis was declared duly elected.

NOTTINGHAM.—The election for this borough also came off on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baronet, who had vacated his seat by accepting the office of President of the Board of Control, and now presented himself for re-election, and Feargus O'Connor. The nomination took place at the Exchange-rooms, which were densely crowded by the partisans of the rival candidates. Sir John C. Hobhouse was proposed by Francis Hart, Esq., a county magistrate, and seconded by the Mayor, Thomas Herbert, Esq. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was proposed by Mr. James Sweet, and seconded by Mr. William Mott. Sir John Hobhouse spoke at some length, vindicating the character of the Whigs as constitutional Reformers, and recapitulating the great measures for which the country was indebted to them, including the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Reform Act, the Municipal Reform Act, various ameliorations of the Criminal Code, and the Penny Postage. He concluded by stating that the country at large would be prepared to support the present Ministry in the constitutional and useful measures which they contemplated. Mr. O'Connor then addressed the meeting at great length. He declined to go to the poll, but he wished for a show of hands. The Sheriff accordingly called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Feargus O'Connor; but as he declined the contest, Sir John C. Hobhouse was declared duly elected. The proceedings lasted three hours.—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, says the *Notts Review*, is returned again, just because no one thought it worth their while to oppose him. Whether the people of Nottingham returned him, or whether peculiar circumstances forced him in, is quite another question. Suffice it however to say, the farce is over. The hero of necessity is our member. The Nottingham member of the Whig Ministry has regained his seat. He owes his return to the nearness of a general election, and the pressure of peculiar circumstances.

HERTFORD.—Mr. Cowper, having accepted office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, appeared before his constituents at Hertford on Saturday, and was re-elected without opposition.—On the same day Lord Marcus Hill, the newly-appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household was also re-elected.

LICHFIELD.—No doubt whatever is made of the re-election of Lord Alfred Paget, as no opposition has been started. The nomination is appointed for this day.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—No opposition to the return of Colonel Anson, who has accepted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, has been spoken of, and his return is undoubted. The election will take place on the 17th, at Lichfield.

THE WEST RIDING.—Lord Morpeth stands unopposed—even Mr. Ferrand has not the temerity to speak of contesting the election with the West Riding's own. The nomination is fixed for the 18th inst., at Wakefield, when of course Lord Morpeth, the new Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, will be returned.

OXFORD.—In consequence of Mr. Maclean, the member for Oxford, having been made a bankrupt, that city has virtually but one member to represent it. Under these circumstances it is expected that should not Mr. Maclean resign the important trust confided to him immediately, a meeting of the electors will be held for the purpose of requesting him to do so.

PERTH.—On Saturday, Mr. Fox Maule, the new Secretary-at-War, was re-elected member for the borough of Perth, without opposition. A. D. Greig, Esq., proposed, and Bailie Clunie seconded the nomination. Mr. Fox Maule then shortly addressed the electors, assuring them of the intentions of the Government, with which he was connected, to persevere in the footsteps of commercial and general reform.

HALIFAX.—On Thursday the Right Hon. C. Wood, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected for Halifax without opposition. Mr. Wood, in the course of his address, said he hoped that before the termination of the session they should be able to bring the question of the sugar duties to a termination which would be beneficial to the great mass of consumers. He declared himself opposed to a ten hours bill.

LEITH.—On Wednesday Mr. Rutherford, the new Lord Advocate, was again returned for Leith, unopposed. In answer to a question by Mr. G. Barry, merchant, on the subject of the Game-laws, the hon.

gentleman said that he thought these laws required great amendment; he did not know whether their abolition would be the best remedy, but he had no hesitation in saying, that he thought they ought at least to be amended, and that he was quite ready to assist in amending them. He was also opposed to the endowment of the Catholic clergy out of state funds. It was impracticable. But he would give no pledge on the subject.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The statement that Mr. Thornely, M.P. for this borough, will retire at the next election, has been authoritatively contradicted.

CHESTER, July 11.—The re-election of Mr. Jervis, her Majesty's Attorney-General, as the representative of this city, took place this morning, without opposition, and without creating the least excitement.

Roscommon.—The high sheriff, Edmund King Tenison, Esq., has fixed Tuesday, the 21st inst., for the election in this county. The O'Connor Don will be returned without opposition.

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, one of the Peelite party, has intimated to his constituents, the electors of Pontefract, his "conviction that it is the present duty of every true Conservative to give a fair and independent support to the Government of Lord John Russell."

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—Mr. William Brown will not be opposed in contesting the seat rendered vacant by the raising of Lord Francis Egerton to the Upper House as Lord Ellesmere. The Free-traders of South Lancashire will return him as the colleague of Mr. Entwistle. The nomination is fixed for the 21st inst., at Newton.

MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P., has written a letter to the editor of the *Northampton Mercury*, explaining that he has declined to accept his former station (Vice-President of the Board of Trade) in the new Ministry on the very weighty ground, that he should be very sorry to sanction the belief, that official emolument was a motive of action among public men! "Sufficient shock has already been given to public virtue," and Mr. Vernon Smith makes a martyr of himself for the benefit of the public virtue. We believe, however, the true reason of his non-acceptance of office to have been, that he was offered a lower official post than he had previously filled. He will, he says, give the most strenuous support to the new Ministry.

GREENWICH.—Admiral Dundas, who vacated his seat for this borough in consequence of his acceptance of a Lordship of the Admiralty, was re-elected on Monday without opposition. The proceedings did not occupy more than an hour.

LISKEARD.—Mr. Charles Buller, the new Judge-Advocate, will probably be re-elected this day to represent this borough.

DUNGARVAN.—The election for this borough, rendered necessary by the appointment of the Right Honourable R. L. Sheil to the office of Master of the Mint, took place on Friday, at eleven o'clock, when Mr. Sheil was returned without opposition. The *Cork Examiner*, of Friday, states that an effort had been made by some Repealers to induce Mr. Joseph Hayes, of that city, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a Repeal candidate for Dungarvan, but Mr. Hayes declined. It was confidently stated that there was a majority of Repealers on the register. The *Nation* is highly indignant at the evident desire of Mr. O'Connell not to oppose Mr. Sheil, and opens a broadside upon the committee of the Repeal Association, imputing to them "cowardice, or something worse."

TIVERTON.—The election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by Lord Palmerston's acceptance of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs took place on Friday morning. His Lordship was elected without opposition.

MR. HAWES, M.P., for Lambeth, does not vacate his seat by the acceptance of office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the appointment being made, not by the Crown, but by the Colonial Secretary himself, Earl Grey. The same with the two members for Sheffield.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 15th.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Brougham, in a rather incoherent manner, called the attention of the House to the reduction made some years back in the salary of the Chief Justices, and denounced it as a most improper and unconstitutional proceeding. Lord Grey replied, that if any one was to blame, it was the noble lord himself, who was Chancellor at the time the reduction was made. Lord Brougham declared that he knew nothing about it; and, after some further explanations, which did not serve to make the matter any clearer, the subject was dropped.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said that to-morrow he should not detail his measure for the settlement of the sugar question, but would fix an early day for doing so. Major Beresford gave notice that he should resist the temporary bill until he knew the details of the permanent measure.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe intimated, that on Thursday he will put certain questions as to the principles on which the Government is to be conducted. Lord John Russell said the questions would be quite unnecessary, as the Government will be conducted in accordance with the principles which he had always avowed in that House.

Dr. Bowring called the attention of the House to certain returns procured by Mr. Huie, exhibiting the miseries and the crimes created by the enormous duties levied on tobacco, for the purpose of showing that the laws affecting tobacco required revision. In the course of his observations he proved that there were more seizures of tobacco than of any other article—that there were likewise more convictions for smuggling tobacco than for any other species of smuggling—that the number of convictions was rapidly increasing—that, bad as this

contraband trade was at present, it was likely to become much worse—that it was degrading and demoralising the population in every part of the country—and that it was, in consequence, creating an immense mass of human crime and misery. He likewise showed that the quantity of tobacco smuggled into the country was equal to the quantity regularly introduced through the Custom-house; and observed that this result was not surprising, considering that the duties upon tobacco were so high as to enable the smuggler to beat the Government with ease. He contended that the facts elicited by the inquiry already instituted into this subject, called upon the Government to give the House a pledge that it would look into the tobacco laws when next the finances of the country came under their consideration. He concluded by moving, that the tobacco duties require revision. Mr. Hume seconded the motion. Mr. S. O'Brien was begging leave to remark, when an hon. Member begged leave to remark that there were not forty members present.

The House was then counted, and there not being forty members present stood adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This splendid steamer arrived in the Moray early yesterday morning, and brings advices from New York down to the 30th of last month, and from the theatre of war on the Rio Grande down to the 3rd ult. The armistice which had been proposed by the Mexican Commander, and rejected by General Taylor, has, in fact, been imposed upon both armies by the circumstances in which they are respectively placed; for the American forces were by no means in a condition to take advantage of their late successes by a rapid march into the interior of Mexico, and the Mexicans, on the other hand, had neither political authority nor military power to expel the invading army from their territory. The consequence has been that both the belligerents have remained in a state of inaction; and both are looking for reinforcements to sustain the war. These reinforcements will, it is needless to add, only increase the disproportion between the forces brought into the field by the two states.

It appears that the Legislature of Yucatan have proclaimed the independence of that province as a separate republic. Thus the Mexican federation is rapidly falling to pieces. Paredes was to march towards Matamoras, to meet General Taylor, at the head of 16,000 men. The Mexicans had fortified Santa Fé with a force of 5,000 men, who will very probably surrender—if they cannot run away—on the first approach of the American troops.

Opinions favourable to the advance of the Americans are said to be entertained in many parts of the northern provinces of Mexico. This state of things, may, however, be changed to a considerable extent, as far as regards the internal dispositions of Mexico, by the restoration of Santa Anna to power—an event which we must now suppose to be by no means improbable.

Mr. M'Duffie, the successor of Mr. Allen as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, is about to present a report to the United States' Senate from that committee, recommending a speedy termination of the Mexican war, by an equitable adjustment of all differences between the countries; and should such a report be made, there appears to be little doubt, on the other hand, that it would have great influence with the Senate. There is already a deficiency of 19,620,463 dollars!

The American journals very generally call for a speedy termination of the war. Some few advocate the policy of despatching an embassy to Mexico, to endeavour at once to restore peace. Public opinion appeared to have settled upon the possession of California in compensation.

EDINBURGH.—The *Times*' correspondent, writing from the northern capital on Monday evening, says:—The numbers who have rallied around Sir C. E. Smith since his arrival, and tendered him their support, are rather formidable, and the consequence is the adoption of a tone of considerable exultation on the one side, and of increased vigour and exertion on the other. Mr. Macaulay's re-election is in considerable jeopardy. The chances are, however, I think, that he will be returned, but his majority will not be large. His opponents are themselves not sanguine of absolute success; but they are anxious to try their strength at present with a view to a still fiercer contest at a general election. A meeting of the Tory party was held on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to what party they should take in the pending contest; and, after a good deal of discussion, it was found that they could not agree to follow any course in common, so it was resolved that each should follow his own inclination. The majority, I believe, will vote for Mr. Macaulay, a few for Sir C. E. Smith, and a large number will take no part at all in the election. The Catholic electors will vote to a man for Mr. Macaulay. Sir C. E. Smith's supporters will chiefly consist of Free Churchmen and other Dissenters, with a sprinkling of Radicals, though neither of these bodies will support him as a party. The following squib, which has been extensively circulated throughout the city, shows rather happily the strong points of attack against Sir C. E. Smith:—

THE INVOLUNTARY VOLUNTARY'S PLEDGES.

1. I am for the abolition of establishments—if it can be done without touching the churches of England and Ireland, or any other existing institutions."
2. I am in favour of the voluntary principle—and shall support it in practice whenever the bishops and the patrons of rich livings are on the same side.
3. I am for abolishing the annuity-tax—but I know nothing about it, and would rather not give my opinion of it till I know what it is.
4. I think the Maynooth College a detestable and abominable Anti-Christian, Anti-Protestant, Anti-Exeter-hall affair—but that it should be kept up, as it is an established institution of the country.
5. I am for the abolition of all endowments in theory—but don't you wish you may get it in practice?

I am your candid candidate,
CUNNING EEL-EY SMITH.
To the electors of BAMMBURGH.

Mr. Craig was re-elected on Monday without opposition; Mr. Dunlop having declined to be put in nomination.

MR. O'CONNELL AND "YOUNG IRELAND."—The *Liberator* and the *earnest* Repealers, comprising the adherents of the *Nation* newspaper, came to an open rupture at Conciliation-hall on Monday. The immediate cause was the conduct adopted in reference to the Dungarvan election. Mr. O'Connell justified the absence of opposition to Mr. Shiel, but promised a vigorous opposition at the next general election. Mr. Meagher thought the return of Mr. Shiel would cast a stain on the records of the Association. "The influence of the Government had already been brought to bear on that Association, and one person, he might call him an apostate, had already received the reward of his turpitude" [continued cries of 'Name, name!'] After some altercation, Mr. Meagher said it was Mr. Clements. Mr. O'Connell repudiated the idea of attacking an absent gentleman. He (Mr. O'Connell) was aware that three gentlemen from the *Nation* office had come there that day for the purpose of creating disturbance. [A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, and an angry discussion took place, in which Mr. J. O'Connell, Captain Broderick, Mr. Steele, Mr. Mitchell, and others took part]. When tranquillity had been somewhat restored, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to denounce the conduct pursued by Mr. Meagher. He then moved the adoption of a report from the repeal committee, declaring, in the most distinct terms, that that Association has no connexion whatever with any newspapers, and is in no way responsible for any article they may publish, repudiating, in the most distinct and emphatic terms, the use of physical force. Mr. O'Connell was addressing the meeting at post hour. The amount of rent is said to be £130.

MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL, the *Liberator's* youngest son, is to take possession of the seat for Dundalk, vacant by Mr. Redington's acceptance of the office of Irish Under-Secretary, which unites him from being in Parliament.

HER MAJESTY will, it is rumoured, visit Ireland in the autumn, holding a court at her Castle in Dublin, where she is likely to remain a few days; after which her Majesty will visit some of the seats of our Irish nobility, including those of the Marquis of Ormonde, at Killkenny; the Earl of Rosse, Parsons-town; and others.

ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to learn that the absence of Sir Robert Peel from the House of Commons on Monday night arose from the right hon. baronet's being confined to his residence by the effects of an accident which might have been far more serious than it has turned out. We hear that while dressing in the morning he inadvertently rested his foot on a china basin, and by the weight of his person the bottom broke, and severely lacerated his foot. Sir Benjamin Brodie was instantly sent for, and was as promptly in attendance on the right hon. baronet. Although the blood was profuse from the wounds inflicted, we are happy to hear that Sir Benjamin Brodie, after a minute examination of the injured parts, pronounced that no danger was to be apprehended, as not any important vessel had sustained injury. The casualty will necessarily confine the right hon. baronet some days to the house.

THE REPEAL MAGISTRACY.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* is "delighted to think" that one of the first acts of Lord Chancellor Brady will be the restoration of those "grievously ill-treated and insulted gentlemen" (the martyr magistrates) to their seats upon the magisterial bench. It is added that the commissions are to issue forthwith.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—From the tone and spirit of a leading article in the *Chronicle* of this morning, there is little doubt that Lord John Russell will propose a decisive measure for the settlement of the sugar question. The determined opposition he is likely to meet may be judged of from the amendment proposed by Captain Beresford. Fears are entertained that the Lords will throw out any decided measure.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL.—The Manchester subscription amounts to £27,300. At a meeting at Liverpool, on Thursday, £2,500 were added to the list. On Monday a meeting was held at the London Tavern, S. J. Lloyd, Esq., in the chair, when a subscription was opened. The list includes Messrs. Strutt, £1,050; Messrs. Rothschild, £500; W. Leaf, Esq., £300; Courtauld, Taylor, and Co., £200; and the names of some of the most eminent City bankers and merchants, and amounts to upwards of £6,000.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—Mr. Ewart's motion for the abolition of capital punishments was to have come on last night had not the House been counted out. Perhaps the counting out was designed to get rid of an inconvenient question at the present time. A meeting on the subject of death punishments is to be held this evening at the Eastern Institution, Mr. Bright in the chair.

THE MINISTERIAL INTENTIONS.—It is said in the political circles of the metropolis that this is the course which the new Ministry intend to pursue:—To wind-up the session as speedily as possible; call Parliament together in December or early in January; state in the Queen's speech the measures they intend to propose; and then give notice that in a week they will dissolve Parliament.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Keppel, the son of the Earl of Albemarle, to be one of his private secretaries. Earl Grey, as principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has appointed the Hon. Captain Grey to be his private secretary.—*Observer*.

THE OFFICES OF THE LEAGUE, in Fleet-street, were not opened, as usual, on Monday.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	1110	860	500			
Scotch						
Irish			4440			
Foreign	1570	3530	13340			

Prices remain the same as on Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For Eight Lines and under 5s. Od.
 For every additional Two Lines 6d.
 Half a Column . . . £1 | Column £2
 * All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE elections consequent upon the recent change of Ministry are now nearly terminated, and, as was to be expected, all the members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected. In the majority of cases it has been a mere matter of form. The disorganized state of parties—the disposition to give the new Government “a fair trial”—and the near prospect of a general election, have combined to disarm, for the most part, actual opposition. The return of Colonel Fox, the member for the Tower Hamlets, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse for Nottingham—men who are confessedly unpopular with the majority of their constituents, and will probably receive notice to quit the next time they have occasion to appear before them—are significant indications of the prevalent apathy, in the political world. We are glad, however, that all the Whig Ministers have not been sent back to the House of Commons with the same unanimity as their leader. Lord John Russell resumes his post as the representative of the City of London, with, so far as we are to judge from the absence of all remonstrance, the unanimous consent of his constituents. His re-election without a symptom of dissatisfaction, is a practical justification of his contemptuous disregard of the convictions and wishes of a large portion of the electors. In future, he will estimate their protests at their real worth. Elsewhere, the Whig placemen have discovered, that neither Maynooth, nor their proposed ecclesiastical measures are forgotten. At the Tower Hamlets election, Colonel Fox had distinct intimation of the consequences of supporting measures for creating another establishment in Ireland. Sir George Grey has received a memorial on the same subject from some of his Dissenting constituents; and at Gloucester, Mr. Higgs and Mr. Bowley did good service by broadly advocating the separation of Church and State, and giving their re-elected member a practical proof of the popularity of their sentiments. It is something to find Dissenters venturing to speak out, if they are not yet prepared to act up to their principles.

In two instances only have the Ministerial candidates met with any serious opposition—at Plymouth, and at Edinburgh. Mr. Vincent's success in the former town was scarcely to be expected against the formidable influence wielded in his opponent's favour. His object and that of his active supporters was not so much to gain a victory as to vindicate their own consistency—to show that they were in earnest in their professions of hostility to state endowments—to teach public men, and especially the new Ministry, by means of this election, that there are limits to the violation of the great principles of justice and the popular voice beyond which it is dangerous to pass. Have these objects been gained by this contest? Will the Whigs be more or less inclined to push forward their projects for the endowment of the Irish priesthood, in consequence of the discovery, for a second time, that they will encounter the strenuous opposition of a portion at least of the Dissenting constituencies? Are the recollections of Southwark and Plymouth likely to form no element in determining their future ecclesiastical policy, or will the fact, revealed to them by these two elections, that they are thereby estranging a large portion of those upon whom they have been accustomed to depend for support, make them only the more reckless in pushing forward their proposed measures with regard to Ireland? We put these questions, because we regret to observe that the noble stand made by so many of the Dissenters of Plymouth, on behalf of anti-state-church principles, has been censured by those from whom we should have expected better things. Surely, if it were right and politic to take this course in Southwark, it is equally so at Plymouth. If the one is deserving of hearty and strenuous support, so is the other. To look at this election in a *practical* light, we would ask those who, although they evince a morbid fear of disturbing the serenity of Whig rule, have really at heart the triumph of Voluntaryism, whether this one proof of stern hostility to state-churches will not have more weight with Lord John Russell and his coadjutors than all the speeches that have been lately made on the subject? If so, Dissenters are bound, instead of calling it a vexatious contest, and regretting the determination to carry it through, to honour and thank Mr. Vincent and his 188 supporters for the noble stand they have made on behalf of their principles, in spite of the apathy of many of their lukewarm brethren, and the Tory support given to his opponent. Of the result of the contest at Edinburgh, where Sir C. E. Smith has been put forward in opposition to Mr. Macaulay, we have not yet heard the result; but there is very little doubt of the reelection of the Paymaster of the Forces, by such a majority as may likewise provoke the use of the term “vexatious” in reference to the opposition offered to him. Mr. Dunlop, who was nominated against Mr. Smith, has, we regret to learn, retired from the field.

Both Houses of Parliament have held short sittings during the week, chiefly for the furtherance of private business. On Monday night, however, most of the re-elected officials having taken their seats, matters of more importance were discussed. Lord John Russell announced his intention of proceeding with the Poor-law Removal Bill of the late Government, with the exception of that part of it which established union settlements. This last point he thought should undergo further investigation, and he should propose the appointment of a select committee next session, with the view of inquiring into the operation of the law of settlement. This decision gave general satisfaction. He then announced that he would make his statement of the intentions of Ministers with regard to the sugar duties on Thursday (to-morrow), and as his proposed measure would, no doubt, occasion considerable discussion, he would propose the continuance of the present duties for a further limited period. As the Ministerial intentions will be known to-morrow, it is useless to speculate as to the probable nature of the measure. There is, however, no doubt, judging from the hustings' addresses of Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Milner Gibson, that it will be of a decisive nature; providing, probably, for the immediate equalisation of the duty between slave and free-grown sugar, and for the gradual extinction of the protective duty in favour of colonial sugar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke confidently the other day, at Halifax, of settling the question this session, although appearances would seem to present formidable difficulties in the way. We observe that the *Times* has suddenly taken up the cause of the West India interest; pleads that it is entitled to more consideration than the landlords in the corn question; and threatens Government with a new combination of parties to eject them from office if they propose a decided measure. The sugar monopolists are, doubtless, anxious to make the best terms they can.

On the same evening there were one or two other subjects worthy of notice which occupied the House of Commons. One of these was the old grievance of Captain Warner's treatment by Government. After some discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised, on the part of Government, the appointment of a commission to investigate the merits of the Captain's infernal machines, or, as they are called, “the invisible shell,” and “long range.” The remainder of the evening was consumed in discussing and voting the supplies. From the conversations which took place we gather, that, in spite of peaceful appearances, the new Premier is not disposed to reduce in the smallest degree our present enormous military establishments and expenditure—that since 1835, our expenditure has increased £7,320,000—that a large portion of the revenue never comes under the cognizance of Parliament—that £39,000 has been the exact amount of secret service money for several years past—and that the salaries of the Treasury officials had been nearly doubled since 1841. These, and other instances of the mismanagement of the country's revenue, were brought to light through the praiseworthy vigilance of Messrs. Hume and Williams, whilst scarcely forty members were present to vote the supplies, without remark. Mr. Hume threatened to move the stoppage of the salaries of the Poor Law Commissioners, for their gross misdirection of the law, but eventually desisted, with the understanding that he is to propose, on some future day, a motion for their dismissal. The most curious event of the evening was a discussion which took place on the vote of £3,340 for the Ecclesiastical Commission of England. It was opposed by Messrs. Wakley, Williams, Hume, Trelawney, and Dr. Bowring, on the broad ground of the injustice done to the Dissenting portion of the community, by voting their money for the support of a church to which they did not belong. We cannot forbear quoting, and calling particular attention to, the following extract from the report of the discussion, as given in the *Times*:—

“Dr. BOWRING asked why Dissenters were to pay in this instance for the better distribution of money in which they had no interest among a particular body?”

“Lord J. RUSSELL thought it unnecessary to discuss now the voluntary principle, which he understood to mean, that the State was not to pay persons for teaching a particular kind of religion. This vote was asked for to pay a secretary and clerks employed on the business of a commission whose office it was to distribute among the parochial clergy whose stipends were low certain funds saved from various prebends and sinecure offices; the persons whose salaries were thus to be provided were no more engaged in teaching, or attempting to teach, religion, than if they were clerks at the Admiralty or in the War-office.”

Such are the Premier's notions of the voluntary principle! Perhaps his definition of liberty of conscience and religious equality, which he so much insisted upon when enforcing the necessity of national education in his speech to the City electors, is equally vague and unsatisfactory.

Amont the other noticeable events of the week, we may mention the unopposed return of Mr. Shiel for Dungarvan—a proof of Mr. O'Connell's practical alliance with the new Government,—the meeting of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, who have resolved to build a college of their own and apply to Government for a grant,—the Welsh Educational Conference,—and the ratification of the Oregon treaty by the American Senate.

THE NEW ERA.

AYE! “the new era” for, unquestionably, we have entered upon one. It opens upon us quietly—like the dawn of a summer's morning. How the day will wear, we affect not to foretell. It may be as

continuously bright and splendid as some would have us to believe—and it may be otherwise. We put no faith in early appearances. The stillness is preternatural—the lucidity of the atmosphere is ominous—the sun shines too lustrosly. Ere noon, the sky may be overcast, and the evening may be torn up with storms.

Fortune sides with the Whigs. Never did a weak party enter office with so many chances in their favour. Great, and to them, insuperable, difficulties removed—sources of disunion dried up—party strength shivered to atoms—the country panting with exhaustion from a struggle only yesterday crowned with triumph—no fresh movement so far developed as to be formidable—a Parliament drawing to the natural close of its existence—and a general persuasion that a Whig Administration, for a season at least, is decree of irresistible destiny;—no wonder that the re-elections of ministers and placemen have proceeded so evenly, and have terminated so successfully. There is no bone to fight over—and if there were, contests, which can gain at most but a few months advantage are little likely to excite electoral combativeness. The Whigs come in without opposition, and almost without the show of it, not because they are popular—nor because their principles attract general confidence—but merely because, in the present singular juncture, they are uppermost—and if they cannot do much good, neither can they do very extensive harm. There is no excitement either for or against them. With few hindrances to impede them, and with no enthusiasm to cheer them, they have walked over the course, and have become an Administration *allowed* by the people. They who would make more of the Ministerial re-elections see through their wishes rather than their reason. The country takes the Whigs, because the country has become indifferent to party.

Well! we are to have a “new era!” Is not this a sign of it? When were so many men, selected by the Crown for State offices, replaced by their constituents in the seats they had vacated? Party politics are at an end—paralysed, if not dead. Farewell, the blind attachments, so serviceable in Parliament and out of it, which asked but a name to shout, and shouted it in extacy! Farewell, the ties, woven so artfully, of self-interest and sense of obligation, which united in compact bands the “ins” and the “outs!” Farewell, the suppleness which Ministerial adroitness could evermore bend to Ministerial purposes—the ingenuity which, putting the telescope to the blind eye, could not see what it *would* not see—and the servility which lurked in lobbies ever ready to ratify a party motion with a party vote! Farewell! Those days are gone by. “What,” is beginning to get the better of “Who”—and “measures” are elbowing “men” into comparative insignificance. Not that we have cast the old slough! Far from it! But we are twisting and writhing to cast it—and the soul of this age, such as it is, is struggling hard for a body which may fitly represent it. Things are not just as we would have them—but they are making rapid progress thereto.

Social and colonial reforms are to be the characteristics of the “new era.” The last are needed without doubt, and, we have some hope, will be effected. Earl Grey has excited large expectations, and Mr. Charles Buller has won for himself a reputation for statesmanship in this department. Thus far we have the promise of good things to come. We are not, however, without our misgivings even here. A thorough reconstruction of the Colonial-office—a forwardness to confer upon our distant dependencies institutions which shall secure for them the advantages of self-government—and a scrupulous care to protect aboriginal helplessness and ignorance from the artifices of avarice and from the cruelties of the strong—if these are the objects which colonial reform is destined to work out, the Whig Administration may bind one laurel around its brows. These, however, will require sternness, impartiality, and inflexibility of will. Numberless “vested interests” will cry out, asking to be spared a little longer, or demanding compensation. How will they fare in the “new era?” Fain would we hope the best, but our hope has not ripened into assurance.

As to social reforms, so taking in the present day, we have already delivered our opinion respecting them. Experience has not hitherto demonstrated that, even when most necessary, they are most wisely or most efficiently wrought out by the instrumentality of Government. The cant on this subject comes down to us from the higher classes of the community, and is, we apprehend, to be vehemently suspected. Nevertheless, the popular acceptance which the idea has met with—the fact that it constitutes the very bond of the existing Administration—and the disposition evinced by all parties to push it into prominence, augur well for the people. It will be something to fix attention on a subject, until now lamentably neglected—something to prove the deep and ever-running sore which wastes the strength and manhood of the nation—something to bring out into the light of day conditions affecting myriads which were known to none but the sufferers themselves. It is well that the poor are to be recognised, even if but nominally, as a part, and an important part, of our swiftly-increasing population. As to the rest, we have no faith in it; no mechanism will galvanise squalor into comfort, or put souls of intelligence and docility into habitually starving bodies. The true way to elevate the people is to raise their position. Give their industry free scope—relax the hard despotism which evermore surrounds them—treat them with impartiality—exact from them no



thing but their fair proportion of tolls and taxes—make justice accessible to them, and teach them to confide in it—relieve them from all kinds of espionage, whether clerical or constabulary—and, finally, extend to them those constitutional rights, without which they will ever feel themselves a degraded caste, and will think, speak, and act as such—and the social ills, which we are about to create new machinery to put down, will gradually and spontaneously, and, what is still better, permanently, disappear. The patient wants, not external applications and ingeniously-constructed bandages, but an altered regimen and a more generous diet. No political skill can succeed, by direct means, in civilising human wretchedness and woe.

But the "new era" we suppose is to bury in oblivion all purely political questions. The sugar duties settled, Parliament is to have nothing to divide it. We are to have in the political world, a counterpart of the "Evangelical Alliance," so popular in the religious world. No agitation—no electioneering bustle—nothing but repose. The suffrage question must be bowed into silence—and not a soul must peep or mutter concerning the church. It cannot last—it ought not—it will not. The Whigs are just now upon a calm deep sea, and they float gaily enough. But long ere they expect it, a wind, from some quarter or other, will spring up and freshen into a gale. The straits are before them, and they must needs thread them, or perish. They may resolve not to meddle with the Irish church—but the Irish church will soon meddle with them. They may stave off this and other untoward questions for a session or two—but to them they must come at last. And this, we suspect, is the rock a-head upon which they are destined to split. They see the danger, and wish to avoid it—but amongst other characteristics of the "new era," this, we believe, will turn out to be one—that measures will not wait for men, nor will men be able to choose their measures.

GATHERCOLE v. MIALL.

HAVING at length obtained some definite information as to Mr. Gathercole's second action against ourselves, we hasten to lay it before our readers. Appearance having been put in by our solicitor, on our behalf, a declaration of the grounds of the present action has been made by the plaintiff's legal agent, an abstract of which we have given below. It will be observed that Mr. Gathercole proceeds against us as publishers of the alleged libels, and considers himself injured to the extent of £5,000. The case will come on at the Ipswich Assizes, on the 30th or 31st instant, before Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Williams.

The plaintiff's declaration sets out with a statement to the effect that Mr. Gathercole had always conducted himself, as the vicar of Chatteris, with "piety, tolerance, and propriety;" and had "deservedly obtained the good opinion and credit of all his parishioners," until the publication in the *Nonconformist* of January 7th, 1846, of the article on which the late action was founded, and which is termed, "a false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel." The whole of that article is then repeated at length. The document goes on to mention the verdict against the defendant, in consequence of the publication of this article, by which a Cambridge jury cast him in £200 damages. It proceeds to notice the meeting at the London Tavern, when it says, "the defendant well knowing the premises, but contriving and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his said good name, fame and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace, with, and amongst all his congregation, parishioners, neighbours," &c., "and to cause it to be believed that the plaintiff had been and was guilty of the offences and misconduct in, and by the said libel, charged upon, and imputed to the plaintiff," in the article for which the defendant (to simplify the technical verbosity of the text) was cast in damages. The declaration then gives at length the articles on which the present action is founded. The first-mentioned is set forth in the declaration as follows:—

"REV. M. GATHERCOLE v. THE NONCONFORMIST."

"We are glad to observe that this trial (a report of which appeared in the postscript of our last number), and especially Mr. Baron Parke's extraordinary dictum regarding the right of free discussion, has excited much attention and condemnation throughout the country. In proof of our assertion, we make the following selections from the comments of the metropolitan and provincial journals on the subject.

"In the *Patriot* of Thursday last, Dr. Campbell, in an able stirring appeal to Dissenters, spontaneously comes forward to call their attention to the importance of this case, as affecting their liberty. The following is the principle portion of his remarks on this subject:—

"English Nonconformists of every shade, let me freely speak to you. One of your distinguished advocates is this day proclaimed a church victim! In common with you, I have read in this day's reports of our law courts, that the Editor of the *Nonconformist* has been cast in damages at the nisi prius court, Cambridge, £200. The plaintiff was no other than Michael Augustus Gathercole, now vicar of Chatteris, whose steady policy since his settlement has been to effect a complete severance, in all matters of social operation, between Churchmen and Dissenters; and this, at the expense of breaking up existing organisations formed on catholic principles, he has fully accomplished. In a keen and cutting article on the Clothing Club, from which *Dissenters are excluded*, it was archly said: 'The wayward may now be restored by flannel petticoats and babies' caps, so that calico and diaper become means of grace and things necessary to salvation.' For such things as this, and certain truths 'calculated to bring Mr. Gathercole into discredit and odium,' the judge instructed the jury to make the vicar a 'fair amount of compensation,' and they gave him a solatium of £200, which, with costs on both sides, to be paid by Mr. Miall, we fear cannot be less than five or six hundred pounds—a tolerable penalty for the publication of truth! But, serious as is this verdict, there is something still more serious, and even alarming, in the judgment. Mr. Baron Parke said:—'I have yet to learn that there is any right in the press to publish an opinion of the conduct of a clergyman in his parish, and the method in which he may see fit to

administer its charities.' Nonconformists, mark that! Was there aught in the deliverance of a Mansfield, which kindled the patriotic wrath of a Junius, more alarming than this? If this doctrine be true, the parish priest is a privileged man, and the only privileged man in the empire! The press may 'publish an opinion' on the proceedings of all flesh, from the diademmed monarch to the miserable match-seller; it may canvass the operations of all spheres of official action, from the Premier in the Cabinet to the master of the workhouse; but let it beware of the priest! His entire parish is his home, and that home is surrounded with a curtain of darkness; and the attempt to pour into it one ray of light is an act to be visited with a vengeance which may amount to destruction! If the judge be right, then the argument for the union of all the piety and patriotism of the land against this unholy and unjust alliance of Church and State is strengthened five-fold. Mr. Miall is the first martyr under this *dictum*; but we foretell that, unless Dissenters awake from their dream, he will not be the last. Great is that gentleman's loss, but still greater is his honour. The British public will, of course, claim its privilege to deal with the former; but it will leave his laurels on the brow of its faithful servant and the champion of its dearest rights. If we do not miscalculate, this will be to Churchism a dear-bought victory. It will do much to accelerate the approach of the coming downfall of the Anti-christianism of our country."

"In a leading article on the subject in the *Patriot* of Monday similar language is made use of:—

"Were this monstrous doctrine (that contained in Mr. Baron Parke's *dictum*) propounded by all the twelve judges it could not stand. It is a declaration of open war against the press. It is putting a premium upon clerical misconduct. Apart from the demerits of a particular case, it is a most serious thing that a jury should have been directed to find a verdict upon such grounds giving compensation to the plaintiff. It has always been held, that a man suing for damages ought to come into court with clean hands; and he ought to be able to prove it is not his own conduct that has brought him into discredit and odium, but the mere exposure of it."

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

"A sacred principle, the liberty of the press, is involved in this case. In the person of Mr. Miall a blow has been aimed at that freedom of discussion which has hitherto been exercised by the public journals. Mr. Baron Parke laid down the principle that the conduct of a clergyman, in his diocese, was not a legitimate subject for animadversion in the journals of the day. This *dictum*, we should suppose, is to be received with some qualifications, though the learned judge did not accompany it with any. Whether a clergyman's conduct in his parish is a fit subject for public discussion or not, must, we take it, depend very much upon what his conduct is. If a rev. gentleman thinks it compatible with his parochial duties to assail Dissenters in terms of the foulest vituperation and fiercest invective—which Mr. Gathercole thought proper to do before the *Nonconformist* made any allusion to that gentleman at all—does Mr. Baron Parke mean to tell us, in his utterances from the judicial bench, that a public journalist is not justified in endeavouring to repel the attack, and to pillory the character of the man who makes the onslaught, and scatters his mud? Does the learned judge mean to lay it down as the law of England, that a clergyman may prohibit his parishioners from having any intercourse with Dissenters, even for purposes of benevolence and humanity; and also class Dissenters with drunkards and adulterers, as Mr. Gathercole has done—does, we say, Mr. Baron Parke mean gravely to tell us, that a clergyman may do all this—in a word, may traduce and insult Dissenters of all denominations, in any way, and as much as he pleases—and yet that they are not even to arraign the propriety or Christianity of his conduct?"

The next "false, scandalous, and malicious libel," as it is termed, is to this effect:—

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

"We have been publicly convicted by a jury of our countrymen of publishing a libel on the Rev. Michael Augustus Gathercole, vicar of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, and have been cast in damages to the amount of Two HUNDRED POUNDS. Such is the present decision in the case *Gathercole v. Miall*. Whatever may ultimately come of it, we are bound, unless it be set aside by higher authority, to treat it as a legitimate expression of British law. Our position, then, setting aside altogether the money part of the question, is *prima facie* an undesirable one. The notoriety it confers is of a kind which we have never coveted. The brand set upon us awakens no honest satisfaction. We are not, indeed, over sensitive to the imputations we incur in the discharge of our duties as journalists. We are not without the consolation that much wiser and better men than ourselves have been similarly convicted and similarly punished. But we frankly confess that nothing but a high regard to the interests of truth can reconcile us to wear the badge of a legal condemnation—and that, in the present instance, our offence has not been precisely of that high character which can induce us to elevate our misfortune into martyrdom.

"The facts relating to our concern in the present action are soon told. The article which has brought down upon us so disproportionately a weight of legal vengeance was not written by us. Mr. Gathercole, upon whose conduct it animadverted, was not known to us, save by that sort of repute with which he has managed to surround his somewhat remarkable name. The facts alluded to in the article were vouched for by trustworthy authority, and their substantial correctness has not, so far as we are aware, been impeached by the present trial. We give insertion to it, because we thought conduct such as was therein described merited, and, indeed, called for public castigation. Having accepted the paper as a whole, we felt ourselves scarcely at liberty to meddle with the parts. As a matter of taste, we might have put some expressions into a less abusive form, and should have preferred, in a phrase or two, the substitution of pungency for coarseness. Our readers, therefore, will judge whether, on our part, there was malice—and, although our legal responsibility remains untouched by the above statement, we are anxious that our friends should be furnished with material for a fair moral estimate of our alleged guilt.

"And, now, what degree of culpability attaches to us? Wherein are we bound to reflect severely upon ourselves? If it be not part of the duty of the press to rebuke brawling intolerance and foul-mouthed bigotry, more especially when they thrust themselves upon public notice, they will run riot unchecked. There is a class of sins against justice and charity, against man and God, which, however flagrant and mischievous, law is too cumbersome to touch.

There are buddings forth of low malignity, in the outward guise and colour of religion, which no power but that of the press can crush.

Society, unhappily, is in the present day prolific of examples.

Men of essentially vulgar minds, intoxicated with priestly dogmas, and suffering from the absorption of the little wit which

fails to their lot in ridiculous pretences of official superiority,

bustle about not a few of our parishes with such absurd pomp, utter

fervid communions with such an air of infallibility, and meddle

so offensively in all matters of opinion, faith, and practice, that, if

allowed to pursue their swaggering course unrebuted, religion and

freedom would be alike endangered. Such men must be dealt with by the public press, unless all that is valuable amongst us is to be

sacrificed to propitiate ecclesiastical arrogance. We cannot chide

ourselves for anything we have done in this way. We have aimed,

as we believe it becomes truthful men—we have deliberately aimed

at bringing these offenders, wherever we could fairly catch them,

into 'discredit and odium.' 'Tis a moral chastisement which not

to inflict would be to betray the highest interests of the common-

weal.

"We are aware how fashionable it is in the present day to dé-

nounce as the effusion of a bitter spirit all use of language which

may give pain! To us, such denunciations sound strongly of a cant

which ought to be put down by all honest writers. It is purely

impossible to speak truly of what is in its own nature vile and

despicable in phraseology so scented as to present pleasing ideas.

Literary stoicism is, after all, no virtue; nor do we believe that to

wrap up disapprobation of serious offences in silver-paper expres-

sions, and offer it to the world as passionless as if it came all calm

and cold from marble hearts, is the best indication of a deep-loving

nature. Truly, the sleek, unctuous, and smiling way in which

some men can dissent from sin, throws us into cold shivers. There

is a politeness in it which affects us as we should be affected by

seeing a decent friend shake hands with a reputed burglar. There

are due bounds, of course, to the employment of strong language—but surely the best way to speak of a toad is to speak of it as a toad

—and the most Christian method of dealing with conduct which

uses the name of Christianity as a cover for ignorance, impudence,

and arrogance, is to rebuke it with such unequivocal signs of detesta-

tion, as cannot fail of making themselves understood.

"Such, in our view, is the moral of our present position—that

about which we are most solicitously concerned. We have nothing

to exult in—we have nothing to be ashamed of. The fate which has

befallen us, may befall any journalist to-morrow—none are exempt

from blame, if we are justly condemned. A word or two, now, as to

the law of the case.

"We honestly admit, that no ingenuity we can pretend to could have elevated this action into one of public importance. From its commencement it presented itself to our minds as an affair involving no serious principle, appealing to no public sentiment, capable of leading, in its issue, to no great or worthy end. Baron Parke, however, has contrived to clothe it with an interest not naturally its own. His charge to the jury must be regarded as the basis of their decision—and the *dictum* which he uttered is at once so novel and so sweeping, that, if confirmed, it will stimulate other parties besides Dissenters to seek redress at the hands of the Legislature. The press, it appears, has no right to comment upon the proceedings of *clergymen*. They are not public servants, although in the receipt of public pay. Preaching is not to be held as publication—the management of parochial charities must not come under the surveillance of newspapers. Cabinet Ministers may be assailed in language far more bitter than any we have used. The speeches of senators may be criticised. Magistrates are amenable to public opinion. Officers of the army and navy may be submitted to dissection. But beware of touching a clergyman in the performance of his parochial duties! He may be dissolute, but the press must be dumb. He may preach infidelity on the one hand, or intolerance on the other—but let no pen wag! He may refuse a burial-place to Dissenting ministers, and insult their bereaved families with canting epistles—he may preach fire out of the furnace of his own bosom against schism, and other deadly sins—he may carry strife where before there was harmony, and stir up unhappy passions in neighbourhoods in which, until he entered them, there was peace—he may vilify Dissent and its professors, proclaim it worse than drunkenness, and them designing hypocrites—he may outrage truth, destroy charity, and sow the seeds of the most malignant bigotry—but the press has no right to pass an opinion upon his conduct. Such is the judicial interpretation of British law upon which we have been pronounced guilty of libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of Two Hundred Pounds.

"Will the public press sit quietly down by this hitherto unheard-of dogma? What if the individual first condemned be but the conductor of a poor Dissenting periodical? The Leviathan may come next, and then the ocean will be white with the lashing of his tail. Will the great body of Nonconformists put up tamely with this restriction upon the liberty of their organs of opinion? Must they henceforth be dumb whenever a functionary of the dominant church is an aggressor upon their systems of faith and order? Are they content to be publicly branded as impostors, without a right even to rebuke clerical slanders? Baron Parke has made our cause a public one. This is not the day, assuredly, for enlarging and extending 'benefit of clergy.'

The last portion of the alleged libel is contained in the following extract from Mr. Miall's speech at the meeting at the London-tavern, on the 24th of June, as given in the declaration:—

"I might have laboured to persuade you that the present was one of the cases in which it is hard to refrain from 'answering a fool according to his folly' [cheers and laughter], and that where evidence has been given, in attack, of essential vulgarity of mind, the temptation is great to administer punishment with such weapons as tell most effectively on a thick skin [laughter]. Perhaps I might have sought to soften your reproach by reminding you that accidents will happen in the best-regulated families." But all such reasoning or special pleading—call it which you will—is cut short by your unexpected goodness. I cannot undertake the task of self-justification. Of whatever was really blameworthy in the article which drew down upon me this prosecution, the generosity of my friends has made me far more sensible than their sharpest reproaches could have done [hear, hear]. And if for things said therein, or for the manner of saying them, or for heedlessness in giving them publication, it had been your wish to humble me, you have certainly gone about it in a right apostolic fashion, and have done all that was necessary to 'heap coals of fire on my head' [hear, hear]. Whilst, however, I regretfully, but freely acknowledge that the article in question might have been excepted to in point of tone and taste, I am unable, even yet, to discover in it anything which law, the arbiters of justice, not of courtesy [hear, hear], should punish with such unusual severity. I have no desire, Sir, on an occasion like the present, to hold up the plaintiff to your indignation, and as surely, I cherish respecting him no harder wish than that he were present this evening to witness the blaze of enthusiastic generosity which the sparks of his own fury have kindled [cheers]. But, sir, in order to a right estimate of the merits of this case, I am compelled to advert to the real origin of it [cheers]. The so-called libel would never have been penned by its author, would never have found its way into the columns of the *Nonconformist*, but to rebuke the most foul-mouthed slander which bigotry could circulate against noble principles. A life spent in vilifying tenets known to have been held by some of the greatest and purest-minded of our own countrymen—a pen, when wielded, wielded with an utter recklessness of truth, honour, or charity—a tongue which no regard to decency could tame—an insolence of office redeemed by neither wit, learning, nor piosity, perpetually dropping dirty insults in the way of men whose only crime is that they have dared to think independently of a state-priest [cheers]—a meddling presumption which lays rude hands upon all the gentler and more delicate ties of social charity, and remorselessly snaps them asunder—these, Sir, in my humble judgment, constitute but sorry claims upon the law for protection from free, and, it may be, biting criticism. There are due limits even to Christian forbearance—and he who rashly thrusts his scurvy into every ear, has small right to shelter himself behind legal absurdities from the impatience and contempt which he has at last provoked [hear, hear]. When schism, or, in other words, the conscientious exercise of private judgment, is classed with drunkenness, theft, and other deadly sins, no one guilty of the outrage has reason to complain that he has been made to smart under the lash of reproach. 'Men who live in glass houses should not throw stones,' and, whatever may be law, sure I am, that common justice requires, that they who seek protection against the scorn of others, should not have wantonly provoked it by their own misbehaviour [hear, hear]. It is true that one offence cannot be held to excuse another—but it is not the less true, that in a civil action, where compensation is sought for injury alleged to have been sustained, it behoves the plaintiff to come into court fully prepared to declare, 'These hands are clean' [hear, hear]. Sir, I have been convicted of libel—I have been punished for the offence—and now that all is over, I profess before the world my solemn conviction that I did Mr. Gathercole no wrong [cheers].

In conclusion, the plaintiff avers that, by the publication of these articles, he "has been brought into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace," and lays his damages at £5,000!

BOROUGH REGISTRATION.—IMPORTANT.—We repeat the following paragraph from our last week's number:—The general election, it appears certain, will be taken on the register of 1846-7; it behoves, therefore, all Anti-state-churchmen and Complete Suffragists, in order to give effect to their principles at the polling-booth on that occasion, to see that all assessed taxes and poor-rates made and payable on or before the 5th of April last, whether demanded or not, be paid by the 20th of this month (July). Those who do not attend to this will be disfranchised. This caution is the more needed as we understand that, in several boroughs where Tory overseers happen to be in office, many of the more earnest of the Liberal party will not be applied to for the poor-rate until after the 20th of July, in order that they may not vote; and thus secure, probably, the defeat of the popular candidate. Go at once and pay your

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, chiefly attending to private business. On Thursday Lord BROUGHAM put a question to Lord Campbell, not connected with his office certainly, still he might be able to give an answer—Was it true that two regiments of horse were sent to Ireland on Wednesday morning? Lord CAMPBELL: This question does not at all relate to the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster; and it is utterly impossible for me to give the noble and learned lord any information on the subject. Lord BROUGHAM: As the embarkation took place at Liverpool, which is both in the Duchy and County Palatine, my noble and learned friend, if he had differed from his colleagues, might have restrained them by injunction [a laugh]. But the report must be utterly false, otherwise my noble and learned friend must have heard of it.

On Monday the Marquis of LANSDOWNE announced that on Thursday he will, on the bringing up of the reports on the two annuity bills of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough, move that they be restored to the state in which they were when brought up from the House of Commons. The Duke of RICHMOND, on whose motion the restricting clauses had been struck out in committee, regretted the announcement, and intimated that he will take the sense of the House on the question.

The House of Commons sat on Thursday and Friday, at noon, for the forwarding of private bills, when a new writ was issued for Lichfield, in the room of Lord A. Paget, appointed Clerk Marshal and chief Equerry to the Queen. On Monday new writs were issued for St. Ives, and Kilkenny, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Praed, and the Hon. P. Butler.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, a number of the leading Ministers took the oaths and their seats. Amongst them were Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Charles Wood), Mr. Labouchere, and others.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

On Monday evening, on the question of taking up "the orders of the day,"

Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose and said, there were three bills standing on the list for further consideration, on which it might be convenient for the House that he should state his opinions. These were the Highways Bill, the Poor Removal Bill, and a bill for enlarging the powers of the Enclosure Commissioners. As the Highways Bill was one likely to lead to opposition and discussion, he thought it better at this late period of the session that it should be dropped. The greater portion of the Poor Removal Bill stood in similar position. But there was one portion of it to which he apprehended little or no opposition, and which he was desirous of seeing passed into a law during the present session. He meant that portion which provided that individuals who have established an industrial residence of five years in manufacturing and other towns, should be entitled to relief in their respective localities. He hoped, therefore, that the first Lord of the Treasury would take up this portion of the Poor Removal Bill, and press it forward during the present session.

On the proposal that the Poor Removal Bill be postponed till Thursday,

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE said that the Highways Bill and the Poor Removal Bill were portions of those "great and comprehensive measures" which have been promised but not realised by the late Government, and which Sir James Graham had assured them should be conducted to a safe and successful issue. If the question relative to union settlements were thrown overboard, that of industrial settlement would follow, and what were the operatives to think of the faith of that House, or the value of pledges in Parliament? They would have just cause of complaint, if their claim, that destitution should be relieved in the localities where it arises, were thrown overboard.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM reminded Mr. Duncombe that not merely the measure, but the Government which had proposed it, had been "thrown overboard." If he and his late colleagues had possessed the confidence of a majority of that House, he would have had no difficulty with the measure.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that that portion of the bill relating to industrial settlement would be one of the first with which they would proceed. But he reminded the House that, in the debate on Mr. Evelyn Denison's "instruction," he distinctly reserved his opinion on the question of union settlements, respecting which he entertained much doubt. He thought that legislation on it should be preceded by a general inquiry into the law of settlement; and this he would propose, either during the present or the ensuing session of Parliament. As Ministers had but recently entered on office, and several of their colleagues had not yet taken their seats, he would postpone till Thursday next any general statement as to which of the measures before the House the Government will think it expedient to press forward during the present session, and which of them will be dropped. On Thursday next he will also name and fix an early day for taking up the highly-important question of the sugar duties, and meantime it will be necessary to introduce another short continuance bill, pending the final settlement of the question.

In a subsequent portion of the evening,

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to Mr. Bernal Osborne, stated that the three bills introduced by the Earl of Lincoln, relative to landlord tenant right, to compensation for improvement, &c., were undergoing a searching examination, and the intentions of the Government respecting such portions of the bills as may be deemed expedient to be passed into law will be stated on Thursday.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Lord INGESTRE, in pursuance of his notice, moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions for the investigation of Mr. Warner's inventions. In so doing he called attention to those inventions, gave a history of the transactions which had taken place respecting them between Mr. Warner and the Government, and denied that Mr.

Warner had ever asked such an enormous sum as £400,000 as a remuneration for communicating his secret to the Government. He contended that Mr. Warner had given the most satisfactory proofs of the astounding powers of his inventions, and insisted that there was nothing like delusion or trickery in the means whereby he had destroyed the vessel off Brighton. Though Mr. Warner had been exposed to great obloquy and misrepresentation, the correspondence which had been produced on his motion proved that he was neither a swindler nor an impostor. Mr. Warner had suffered years of privation, and had submitted to great misrepresentation, rather than sell his inventions, or communicate them to foreign powers.

Captain PEACHELL seconded the motion, though expressing himself in something more than doubtful terms as to the value of Captain Warner's invention.

After a few words from Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, without offering any opinion on the merits of the question, said that the Government were willing to appoint a commission of three impartial and competent officers to investigate the matter, and hoped, therefore, Lord Ingestre would withdraw his motion.

After some remarks from Mr. BROTHERTON and Mr. WAKLEY,

Lord INGESTRE expressed himself satisfied with the offer of the Government, and suffered his motion to be negatived.

SUPPLY.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS availed himself of the opportunity to call attention to the increased amount of the estimates now about to be considered. When those estimates were first introduced, the relations of this country and of the United States were of a threatening character, and therefore he had made no objection to them. The state of things was now altered, and therefore the necessity for large estimates no longer existed. Though it was not his intention to offer any opposition to these estimates, he must still call public attention to their increase in comparison with the estimates of former years. He wished Lord J. Russell particularly to remark how much the public expenditure had increased since he last entered upon office. In 1835, when Lord Melbourne came into power, the public expenditure was £48,780,000. Now it was £55,500,000, showing an increase of £6,720,000 in the interval; or, in consequence of a reduction in the expenditure of £600,000 a-year, occasioned by the reduction of the 3*1/4* per cents., a real increase of £7,320,000. He hoped that Government, as soon as it was at leisure, would institute a rigid scrutiny into this expenditure, and would effect a great reduction in its amount.

Mr. HUME reminded Lord J. Russell that one of the first acts of the Government of Earl Grey was the appointment of a committee to revise the salaries of all the officers of State. He recommended the present Government to undertake a similar revision, and to submit all the miscellaneous estimates, in another session, to the investigation of a committee of that house.

Dr. BOWRING suggested the adoption of a better system of public accounts. The gross revenue ought to be paid into the Exchequer, for otherwise, large sums of money must inevitably escape from the control of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded Mr. Williams that the increase in the army, navy, and ordnance estimates of the present year was not entirely owing to the apprehension of a war with the United States. In reply to a question which he had put to Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Peel had observed that, though the apprehension of such a war had not been left out of the account, the increase of our colonies, and the demands of the public service on our naval and military forces were sufficient to account for that increase. In that statement he (Lord J. Russell) fully concurred. Mr. Williams had spoken of the expenditure of former years; but in comparing the expenditure of the present with that of former years, he ought to take into contemplation the great increase of our colonies, and of their demands on the public service. The hon. member must excuse him if he gave no answer at present to his observations on the cost of collecting the revenue. Mr. Hume had spoken of the increase of the miscellaneous estimates, and had expressed a wish to have them referred in another session to a select committee. That was a very different thing from referring the army and navy estimates to such committee. He was not prepared to say that it might not be advisable to have a committee on the miscellaneous estimates next session; it was a proper subject for consideration.

Sir R. INGLIS objected to this new mode of transferring the responsibility of framing the estimates from the Executive Government to committees of the House of Commons.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not propose that a committee should frame the estimates; he only proposed to refer them, when framed by the Government, to a select committee; and that was no new practice.

The House then resolved itself into committee, and the rest of the evening was consumed in the discussion of the miscellaneous estimates. On the proposal of the grant for the payment of the salaries and other expenses of the poor-law commission,

Mr. HUME wished the vote to be postponed. Though he had hitherto always been a supporter of the new poor-law, he was compelled to admit that great abuses had recently been proved to exist in the administration of it. The Commissioners had been guilty of such an extraordinary misapplication of the powers entrusted to them, that he was prepared to move for their removal from their offices; and, as soon as the evidence taken before the Andover committee was printed, he should bring a motion of that kind before the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. WAKLEY concurred in the observations of Mr. Hume, and deeply censured the recent conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who was put up to speak by Lord J. Russell, hoped that Mr. Hume would not persist in his amendment. The great question which Mr. Hume intended hereafter to raise, would not be injured by allowing this vote to pass at present.

Sir R. INGLIS, without pronouncing any opinion on

the conduct of the Poor-law Commissioners, expressed a hope that Mr. Hume would not persist in his amendment.

Mr. WAKLEY considered Mr. Hume bound to divide the House on this motion. It voted to these Poor-law Commissioners £2,000 a-year; and yet those men, whilst revelling on the rich meals derived from their own good salaries, had given their assent to a dietary in the Brompton Union, whereby a vigorous man received only four ounces of meat a-week, and thirteen ounces of bread a-day.

After a conversation of great interest, in which Captain PEACHELL, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. PARKER joined, and in which not a word was said in behalf of the Poor-law Commissioners, even by Sir J. Graham, who was present, Mr. Hume was persuaded to withdraw his amendment.

After various grants had been agreed to, the House resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

RIGHT OF VOTING.—PRICE v. BELCHER.—A case of some interest to Parliamentary electors came on at Abingdon, on Friday, before Justice Maule and a special jury, of which a very imperfect report appears in the daily journals. It is that of Price v. Belcher. The plaintiff is a Baptist minister, formerly residing at Abingdon, who, at the contested election of July last, tendered his vote for General Caulfield, his name being on the register. The defendant, who was mayor and returning-officer, being a strong partisan of the then Attorney-General, thought proper to refuse the vote on his own responsibility, on the ground of Mr. Price not being then resident. For this the action was brought, and there being no question that the mayor had acted illegally, the main point referred to the jury was, whether he had acted wilfully or with malice. According to the report, indeed, Justice Maule told the jury they had also to decide whether Mr. Price had a vote; but there must be some error in this. That Mr. Price had a right, under the statute, to record his vote, is certain, because he was on the register. Whether his vote would have been allowed by a committee of the House of Commons, is another matter. The probability is, that, upon a scrutiny, his vote would have been rejected, as would doubtless several bad votes in favour of the Attorney-General which the mayor admitted, although aware that they were open to similar objection. But the provision which forbids the putting of any other question to the elector tendering his vote, whose name is on the register, than the two relating to his identity and his not having previously voted at the same election—has for its object, to preclude all dispute and discussion at the time of polling, which might delay proceedings, and to leave no room for partiality on the part of the returning-officer. In the present case, the partiality was patent; but the jury found, that the defendant, though he had acted wilfully, had not acted with malice. A verdict was entered for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages to cover costs.—*Patriot.*

NEW PLACES OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSES.—On Monday, the aspect of the House was somewhat curious, and a little puzzling. The benches behind the Treasury bench were filled by those members who have hitherto constituted what Mr. Tierney termed "her. Majesty's Opposition," and they exhibited an apparently powerful Ministerial array. Amongst them were individuals whose names are familiar as steady supporters of Liberal opinions, as Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Christie, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Thornely, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Brotherton, and so forth. Below the gangway, those members who have been conspicuous as defenders of "Protection to native industry," occupied their usual places, Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. D'Israeli, and their friends, all appearing "unmoved" by the great change which has taken place. On the front opposition benches appeared Sir J. Graham, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl of Lincoln, &c., Sir R. Peel not being present. The members immediately behind the front opposition bench were those who usually supported the late Government; but below the "gangway," on the opposition side, facing the Protectionist party, there were indications of what might be considered the nucleus of a fourth party. At all events, whether by accident or design, there appeared on that side of the house, sitting together, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Mr. Bickham Escott, Mr. Collett (Athlone), Mr. Bernal Osborne, and other members whose politics have not been considered, at least in former times, to harmonise.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE PROTECTIONISTS have had a private muster and review of their forces at Greenwich. It was announced, rather ostentatiously, that Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck were to be entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, by a party "limited to one hundred—fifty Peers and fifty Members of the House of Commons." The feast-day passed, but there was no report of the speeches! And on the second day afterwards the *Morning Post* supplied a minimum of information. The names of the convivialists were displayed, but still no oratory. Lord Stanley is said to have made "a speech replete with statesmanlike views, and distinguished alike for the pungency of its wit and the brilliancy of its eloquence;" but neither wit nor eloquence does the *Post* report. Lord Stanley, it seems, pointed out the "controlling power" possessed by the Protectionists, which they are to "exercise for the general benefit of the country." The only measure specifically hinted at is negative—for Lord Stanley "strongly insisted on the absolute necessity of maintaining in its full integrity the Established Church both in England and Ireland; and exclaimed, 'Woe to the Minister who dares to interfere with either!'" He vouchsafed this marvellously precise definition of the principles that guide the party—"the same in 1846 that they were in 1841."—*Spectator.*

On Sunday last, Mr. J. Baldwin Brown commenced his stated labours at Clapham-road chapel under the most hopeful prospects of success. The place has been opened for the present congregation less than twelve months, and it was a cheering sight to see almost every seat occupied by earnest and attentive hearers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, June 25, 1846.

From the nature of the news carried out by the last steamer, you will be fully prepared for what it is my extreme pleasure now to communicate—that a treaty providing for the full settlement of the Oregon difficulties passed the United States' Senate on the 20th inst., by a vote of 41 to 14. The terms of the treaty, it is generally understood, are what I stated in my last letter. The injunction of secrecy, not to be removed until the effect of its passage is known in England, and the result has been communicated to the British Government, prevents my giving the parts of the treaty in detail. The general outline of it, however, you have.

In the short message which accompanied the treaty to the Senate, Mr. Polk is understood to have expressed himself as personally unwilling to comply with the proposition of the British Government, and that it was from his high deference to the advice of the Senate only which induced him to sign it. If this is the sincere expression of Mr. Polk's mind on this subject, it may partly account for the reason of his not first agreeing to the treaty himself before sending it to the Senate; if it is not, it only confirms what I said in my last letter that the time-serving policy of the President was adopted with the view of throwing the responsibility of the treaty on the Senate, instead of bearing it himself. But, whichever it may be, there is sufficient evidence that very little of the credit of the settlement is due to Mr. Polk. "Honour to whom honour is due;" and, under Divine Providence, it is to the moderate people—to the moderate yet decided tone of the press and its honoured conductors—to the Peace Societies, with their Elihu Burritt—and to the increasing influence of Christian principles—it is to these more than to Queens, Presidents, or Cabinets, that the public will ascribe the reward.

We have had no news of importance from Mexico lately. The last advices speak of General Paredes being about to march to the seat of war with an additional force of 7,000 men. This will make the whole Mexican army number about 13,000 or 14,000. Letters received at New Orleans state that General Arista had sent to General Taylor for an armistice, informing him at the same time that he had established his head-quarters at Monteroy. The American general is reported to have returned for answer, that he would meet General Arista at Monteroy in a few days. The first movement towards the invasion of Mexico has already been made, as a company of 500 of the American army, under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, left the camp at Matamoras on the 7th inst., for the Mexican town of Reynosa, about sixty miles distant.

Mexico is at present suffering greatly from intestine commotions, payments suspended, and business paralysed. These, coupled with invasion by a victorious force from the east, and blockade on the south and west, speak rather unfavourably of her chances of success. Indeed, there cannot be a divided opinion as to the result of the present war, and the expressed determination of our Executive that the army of invasion is to "advance with all possible alacrity, and press on with the greatest vigour" against the Mexican forces, betokens too surely what that result will be.

The news brought out by the Caledonia that the English Government had offered its influence to mediate between the two nations, together with the opinion of Mr. Polk that the war will be terminated in sixty days, and that through England's mediation, leads us all to trust that the difficulties with Mexico will be of short duration, and that many weeks will not elapse before peace is once more restored. The only difficulty which I can perceive will prevent this, is the much talked-of seizure of California. If the United States accomplishes this, there will be little hope of peace for many months yet to come.

A circumstance, however, which tends favourably to peace, is the cost of war, which is now beginning to attract the attention of the people. In a message of the President of the 15th inst. to the Senate, in answer to a call from that body for the probable amount of the war expenses, and the proposed means of raising the necessary funds, it is stated that the respective secretaries of the war and navy departments had estimated the former (supposing the war to continue till June 30th, 1847), at twenty-four millions of dollars. Deducting from this the estimated amount of surplus funds in the Treasury on that day, four and a third millions of dollars, and there is a balance of nineteen and two-third millions to be procured. The Secretary of the Treasury then proposes the adoption of the following means to meet the demand:—a reduction of the present tariff; imposition of duty on tea and coffee, now admitted duty free; the warehousing system, and a reduction of the price of some of the public lands. This he calculates will reduce the amount to twelve and a half millions, which must be met by Treasury notes or by loans.

The new system of tariff has been under desultory discussion, for some days past, in the House of Representatives. There seems to be little doubt that it will ultimately pass that body; and though perhaps slightly changed, the leading features will undoubtedly be preserved. I question very much, however, whether the Senate will consent to the measure.

There has been another disastrous fire in Quebec, in the burning of the Royal Theatre, at a time when the building was crowded with spectators. Many lives were lost; forty-six bodies have since been exhumed from the ruins; how many are missing has not yet been ascertained.

A rumour—since, however, contradicted—has been circulated widely in this city, that the cholera had appeared in Quebec. The authority for the statement was a Quebec journal. I do not generally wish to notice such statements; but I thought that as it may appear in some English journals without the contradiction, it would be advisable to make mention of it.

Trade is at present not very good. Stocks have lately risen, and money is more plentiful than for some weeks. Southern papers speak favourably of the crop for the approaching season.

ROME.

Like our Premier, the Roman Pontiff has completed his Government, and constructed it well. Cardinal Gaggi, who was too liberal to command a majority of suffrages in the Sacred College, has been appointed Secretary of State; Cardinal Amati, friend to M. Rossi, the French Ambassador, has also taken office. Divers measures for the improvement of the state are said to be under consideration, and among them are projects for railroads.

Meanwhile, a movement has been going on about the country, beginning at Bologna. Petitions, numerously signed, pray that effect may be given to the memorandum which certain foreign Ambassadors laid before the High Pontiff in 1831, giving to the people such representation as enables them, not to legislate, but to declare their wishes, and admitting laymen to official employ. These petitions have been signed by several influential persons, and among them by the Pope's elder brother. There are, therefore, signs of a healthy activity among the people, and of an unprecedented disposition to advancement in the ruling body.

According to letters from Rome, Austria has intimated to the new Pope that it will not accept of Cardinal Gaggi as Secretary of State, and that it will protest against the projected amnesty—both too Liberal for Austria.

Private letters from Rome, of the 29th ult., announce that the six Cardinals comprising the temporary commission of Government had disagreed among themselves, and that Cardinals Lambruschini, Mattei, and Bernetti had tendered their resignation.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.—Letters of the 25th ult. from Constantinople state that the Sultan appears to be taking very effective steps to extend education, and to find very efficient aid in his chief minister, Reshid Pacha, as well as in Emin Pacha, a young and enlightened Turk, who has had the advantage of a Cambridge education. A normal school for the education of teachers is to be instituted, for the conducting of which teachers are to be brought from Western Europe. Other schools for the education of youth are also to be established on a good footing, and in short there appears to be a real anxiety on the part of the Government to extend the blessings of education among all classes. A Minister of Instruction has also been appointed.

DREADFUL FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Quebec has sustained a terrible calamity from fire. It occurred on the night of the 12th of June, in the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis-street. There had been an exhibition of chemical dioramas, and the fire is attributed to the oversetting of a camphine lamp. The house had been densely crowded, but some of the audience had gone away before the accident. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame. A rush was at once made to one of the staircases, the other means of egress being overlooked in the excitement, and the staircase fell with the weight of those who crowded upon it, cutting off that chance of escape. The loss of life was very great: forty-six bodies were recovered up to four o'clock of the 13th.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTH OF FRANCE RAILWAY.—A sad accident occurred, on the 8th inst., on the Great North of France Railway, recently opened, to connect Paris with Brussels. The disaster occurred on the frontier of the two countries, between the stations of Arras and Douay. As a train of thirteen carriages was proceeding at a moderate rate, the engine ran off the rails, while passing a bridge; burst through a low parapet wall, dragging the carriages along with it; and all were precipitated into the water. Accounts vary as to the loss of life; some stating nineteen as the number, and others twenty-six, with sixty or seventy injured. The accident had caused much consternation at Brussels. The French Government had sent two commissioners, to Fampoux, to inspect the spot. They returned to Paris on Saturday evening, and immediately sent in their report. The *Débats* says that their report confirms in every respect the description of the accident addressed to the company by the sub-inspector, who accompanied the train. The report adds that it has been officially ascertained that the number of killed is fourteen, and that there are no other victims, excepting the wounded, the number of whom is variously estimated, some making it as low as ten, while others make it above forty. The *Journal de Lille* says that besides the fourteen bodies already recovered, there is a diligence still in the water containing three bodies, and a wagon in which there are fourteen or fifteen recruits.

In HOLLAND, the potato rot is spoken of as being of an alarming extent.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Whereas, a report having been circulated that Dr. Weiss, the late professional director of Sudbrook-park Hydropathic Establishment, is dead, Dr. Ellis has learned, in a communication from him, dated June 27th, that his health is improved considerably, and that he has much better spirits.—*Sudbrook-park, July 11, 1846.*

TREDEGAR.—On Saturday morning last, a boy was killed in one of the coal-pits, by a piece of coal, which fell upon him. The accident happened immediately on his entering the pit. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. An inquest was held the same day on the body of a stranger, who died suddenly at a lodging-house in the town. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."

EDUCATION.

THE WELSH EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The *Lilurian* contains the report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Welsh Educational Society, which were held at Brecon, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 23rd and 24th of June, from which we condense the following account:—The proceedings of the first day were intended simply to show visitors the working of the Model School. The second day being devoted to objects immediately connected with the Normal School, a crowded meeting was held in the morning, at the early hour of six o'clock, when Mr. J. Pratten, minister, was called to the chair, and a Report was presented by the agency Secretary, Mr. Griffiths.

The report stated, that "the Institution was publicly opened on the 1st of January. There were ten students in the house at the time, belonging to different denominations of Dissenters. Since then we have admitted seventeen, including several Episcopalian—making a total of twenty-seven. Some have left us for very important situations. There are twenty-three to be examined to-morrow. We have also in hand a considerable number of applications." With regard to pecuniary contributions, the report expressed grateful acknowledgements to the Wesleyan and Congregational Boards of Education, which had each of them granted the magnificent sum of £75, towards furnishing, with a quarterly allowance of £50 per annum, for the current expenses. To Mr. D. Thomas, minister of Bristol, they were indebted for £102 18s. 6d. collected by himself; to Mr. Richards, of London, Independent minister, for a library of nearly a hundred volumes; and to Mr. Blow, of Monmouth, minister, for a donation of £20. On the subject of the aid they had received from Wales the report says:—

The Welsh Churches, in general, have, as yet, done less for us than could have been wished. We have reason to believe, however, that does not arise so much from indifference, as from the want of means on our part to lay the matter properly before them. Notwithstanding all the advantages of cheap postage, the pen alone can never reach the masses of our congregations. It is only by personal application that we can hope to move them. Whenever the experiment of a public meeting has been tried, our success has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. In proof of this, a splendid example has just been given by the Calvinistic Methodists. Last week we received £20 7s. 6d., as first-fruits, from the children of their Sunday-schools in Glamorganshire. These are precisely the class of persons whom we are most anxious to interest.

With regard to the acceptance of Government aid the report states:—

Several of our friends have subscribed liberally, on condition of our not accepting any help from the Government; while others, again, have subscribed liberally only on condition of our applying for such help. As both parties cannot be satisfied, the money of one must be returned. Until, therefore, that question is settled, it is completely out of our power to submit a balance of accounts to your auditors.

The report then refers in detail to the progress made by the students of the Institution, whose general conduct had been highly satisfactory, and mentions:—

There are several in the house whose term of study expires with this month, unless measures can be adopted to support them gratuitously for a longer period. If practicable, we think that plan would be much the best. We are happy to believe, that among them are some eminently fitted to "serve their generation by the will of God." The Committee look to their friends at this meeting to exert their influence in favour of the deserving. It is of special importance, just now, that this should be alluded to, otherwise much of our labour will seem to be lost. No doubt they will easily find situations of some kind; but we are anxious that our minister and local committees should take them kindly by the hand, so as to secure their faithful co-operation with the churches, among whose members they may be scattered.

It gives us much pleasure to learn, that a great many new school rooms are talked of, or in course of erection, in different parts of the country. This is a fact full of promise and of hope. The Borough-road Committee have offered to supply us with liberal grants of books, slates, and other necessary furniture. Our heartfelt gratitude is due to those gentlemen for the invariable kindness with which they have treated us.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, late President of the Wesleyan Conference, and Mr. AINSLIE, Secretary of the Congregational Board of Education, moved and seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The former expressed the gratification he felt in witnessing the progress made, and his high satisfaction with the arrangements of the committee and officers.

The question, whether a Government grant, if offered in aid of the fund, should be accepted or declined, then came before the meeting, and occasioned much discussion.

Mr. HENRY RICHARDS, Independent minister, at some length, laid before the meeting what he considered both sides of the question, pronouncing no opinion on either side, but leaving the decision to the meeting. He remarked that, on the one hand, it seemed pretty clear Government was determined to make considerable grants for educational purposes in Wales; and, if we refuse to partake of them, they will be accepted by those who will apply them to the maintenance of a sectarian system of education, and, in all probability, employ them to the utmost to check and discourage the progress of the great principles which we, as Dissenters, love and cherish. On the other hand, he admonished the meeting that this may be to Dissenters "the hour of temptation," and if they now, under the pressure of a temporary emergency, or for the sake of a temporary advantage, consented to forego any of the great principles to which they were committed, they might find hereafter, in future contests, that the ground on which they could most firmly take their stand had been cut from under their feet. Still, if the meeting determined upon refusing all Government aid, he hoped they would regard such a vote as tantamount to a solemn pledge that they would themselves look to it that the children of Wales should be efficiently educated.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned to the afternoon.

The students of the Normal College were examined

from nine until twelve o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Institution, upon the subjects to which their attention had been directed. The time hitherto spent by them at their studies had been necessarily short, but their progress, both as to extent and accuracy, is worthy of great praise. At the close of the examination several gentlemen present addressed the students, and gave them credit for very considerable industry and perseverance—some even saying, that any doubts which they might have had on the practicability of establishing a normal school in Wales had been now quite dispelled.

The adjourned debate on the propriety of receiving Government aid was resumed at two o'clock in the British School-room.

Mr. AVERY, of Llanelli, in a very able and eloquent speech, supported the motion in favour of accepting a Government grant, and read resolutions to that effect, passed at the district meetings of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Carmarthen, on the 21st of May, and which he had been deputed to lay before this conference.

Mr. AINSLIE then impressed upon the meeting in a very clear manner the propriety of strictly confining the discussion to the question of receiving or declining a grant for the Normal School; and explained, that grants for school-houses were now to be obtained by application through the Borough-road committee, on showing the contribution of a certain proportion of the required funds by the inhabitants. He reminded them that they had no jurisdiction to interfere in such cases, as districts were of course free to judge and act for themselves in such cases.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., of Dinas, should feel no hesitation in receiving the money; and he entreated those who thought otherwise, to discard all mere feelings which might stand in the way of imparting the light of education to a single human being, unless conscientious motives most decidedly interfered. In fact, the question was, whether they would allow the principality of Wales to continue in its present state, or at any rate in a worse state than it might otherwise be? If, by Government aid, they could instruct fifty students instead of ten, they would be doing just five times the amount of good; and they ought to deliberate carefully before they assumed the awful responsibility of throwing away the power of accomplishing it. Mr. Lloyd then proceeded to argue, that by a decision in favour of the grant, they would be binding no part of the people who might conscientiously differ, as every parish would have the same power, as at present, of seeking teachers elsewhere; and stated, that though a Churchman himself, and knowing that in Welsh parishes generally Dissenters were the majority, still he thought, where a district could only support one school, the minority should, with good feeling, give way. He concluded by eloquently expressing his heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the Institution.

Mr. SCOTT said that it was easy to perceive that there existed considerable difference of opinion in the present assembly—that some were willing to take money from Government—that some were reluctant to receive it—while others were decidedly opposed to accepting any. The feeling out of doors, on the question, he could state, however, was far more extensive in favour of a grant than they could have predicted. But at the same time he must remind them, that the question did not at present press for consideration; this Conference had not been called for its discussion, much less for its settlement, and therefore he would suggest, that they should take time to think it over. Great good might arise, if they could conscientiously make up their minds to receive aid from the State; and, if postponed, much more extended views might be opened to them, or, at any rate, they could decline a grant with less offence to the friends who now wished them to accept it.

Mr. RICHARDS fully concurred in the view which Mr. Scott had taken as to a postponement, and suggested that C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., and the other members of the London deputation, be delegated to wait on Sir J. Graham, to point out the expediency of appointing a Welshman and Dissenter as one of the Commissioners intended to investigate the state of education in Wales; and he stated several errors into which Mr. Tremenhere, and other inspectors had, with the best intentions, fallen, from want of sufficient knowledge of the language and habits of the people.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., then addressed the meeting. He must confess that, after they had thrown out Sir James Graham's bill, and had seen in December, 1843, the mighty movement set on foot by the body of Wesleyans, he believed that the Privy Council had done with the subject of education, and that the voluntary principle was established. He considered the voluntary principle as the thermometer of religion, though not as a thermometer set in the shade, but in the sunshine, for its pecuniary results represented a greater amount of religion than, he feared, existed in the country, and this arose from unworthy motives often leading to good works. Now, if they took a glance at the working of the voluntary system in education, what would they find it had effected during the last two and a half years, even when threatened by whips and scorpions? Had it done all that was required? He had very recently laid the foundation of a school-house in his own neighbourhood, towards which £2,000, or £3,000, had been collected: now he had been so habited by their worthy secretary, Mr. Ainslie, to a reference to statistics, that he could not help looking to facts and figures, and he was on that occasion surprised to find that, with all the generosity of his Ashton friends, the really large sum they had raised would only provide for the increase of the population of that town for four years. Could he hope again to raise such a sum in four years, much less in perpetuity? He must confess he had no hope that it was possible. With all the mighty exertions of their Board, they had only succeeded in providing for the increase of population since they had begun. When the movement was commenced, he had given a contribution which had been considered liberal—which certainly had been given willingly—and he would double that gift rather than go to Government, if he could be convinced that they could succeed without. That it would be the best state of society where all children were taken care of without the interference of the State, admitted of no doubt; but they must deal

with things as they found them, and submit to those propositions which had the most practical tendency.

After a short discussion, Mr. Evans, of Narberth, withdrew his amendment; and the proposition of Mr. Richards was formally moved by Mr. D. REES, of Llanelli, seconded by Mr. JONES, Swansea, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. AINSLIE said, that his friend on his right (Mr. Evans, of Narberth), had made a very handsome proposition, to the effect that he would undertake to bring, by that day twelvemonths, a contribution of £50 from the Independents of Pembrokeshire. He then said, if parties from other counties could do the same, they would need no stronger arguments in favour of the efficiency of the voluntary system than those which they would be enabled to lay on the treasurer's table, and the question would thus be settled at once.

A vote of thanks to the members of the agency committee and the general committee, for their great exertions in bringing the Institution to such a highly satisfactory state, were then adopted, after which the Conference broke up.

In the evening, at six o'clock, a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, which was so densely crowded that numbers could not find admittance. John Lloyd, Esq., of Dinas, was called to the chair. Mr. THOMAS, of Wootton-under-Edge, in a short speech moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting expresses its great satisfaction at the progress of education in the Principality, and especially that various denominations of Christians are harmoniously combined in conferring this great blessing upon our country.

Mr. RICHARDS, of London, addressed the meeting at considerable length. With regard to the actual state of education in the Principality he thought much misapprehension prevailed. Mr. Williams, M.P. for Coventry, had from partial and defective information greatly exaggerated the deficiency of education amongst them:—

Now, my firm conviction is, that Wales, so far from being in a state only one remove from absolute barbarism, as might be inferred from some of the descriptions lately given, is in a higher state of religious and moral culture, comparing together the same grades and classes of society, than almost any part of England [cheers].

In proof of his assertion he took a short retrospect of the past condition of the country in this respect. With regard to the present state of education in Wales he said:—

Mr. Tremenhere, in his report on those districts, in 1839, which, I believe, is drawn up in a spirit of great fairness, as far as his means of information went, mentions that, in order to ascertain the amount of reading going on among the workpeople, he went into the shops of some booksellers at Merthyr Tydfil and elsewhere, and inquired how many English periodicals they sold every month, and having ascertained that they were very few, of course, among a population purely Welsh, sends up that return as fairly representing the amount of literature and the taste for reading among the people. Now, I will venture to say that there are many scores and hundreds of Welsh periodicals circulated in that very district every month [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. And surely these ought to be taken into the account, in estimating the intellect and state of the people, unless, as really sometimes seems the case, Englishmen are disposed to imagine the English language as the only vehicle through which knowledge can be conveyed to the human mind [laughter and cheers]. Now, sir, I do not much object to Mr. Tremenhere's test, that the number of books circulating among a people represent pretty fairly the amount both of capacity and taste for reading which prevails among them. Let us apply this test to Wales. But first let us observe, that the whole population of Wales probably falls somewhat short of one million. From this number must be subtracted at least 100,000 persons who are English in their language and all their habits. To this must be added the greater part of all the Welsh population of all the larger towns, and all the gentry, who have become almost entirely Anglophiles in all their tastes, so that if they read, they read English and not Welsh books. What then is the amount of literature provided in their own language for the purely Welsh part of the inhabitants, consisting almost entirely of farmers, rustic labourers, and working men generally. In the first place, there is the immense circulation of bibles to which I have already adverted, at the rate now (for such is the return for last year) of 25,000 copies annually [hear, hear]. In the next place there are about twelve periodicals in the Welsh language, with a circulation of above 12,000 every month [hear, hear]. Then to prove that the reading of the scriptures is not a mere matter of mechanical and unintelligent routine, I come to the commentaries on bibles, in use among the Welsh. And I find that the works of the following eminent commentators, have been, in whole or in part (most of them wholly), translated into Welsh—viz., Matthew Henry, Thomas Scott, Adam Clarke, Dr. Gill, Guise, Samuel Clarke, Coke, Brown of Haddington, Campbell, and Barnes. In addition to these there are six or seven original commentaries on the whole Bible, some of them very able and elaborate. And as an instance of the extent to which they are in request, I may say that of our commentary on the New Testament, which has only been published a few years, 8,000 copies have been sold, and another edition is now in the press [cheers]. Now let it be remembered, that most of these are large and extensive works, and circulating as they do, among the poorest population in the kingdom (Ireland excepted), must be taken a great avidity for such reading. Then if we inquire what other works are in use among them, I find that in theology the works in whole or in part of the following eminent divines are in possession of the Welsh—Calvin, Baxter, Owen, Charnock, Goodwin, Bunyan, Gurnal, Boston, Watson, Flavel, Brooks, Fleetwood, Brown of Haddington, Colquoun, Doddington, Watts, Jonathan Edwards, Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, Finney, Jenkyn, &c. I mention these not as a complete list of the English divines translated into Welsh, but simply as what occurred to myself and one friend, without any aid from lists or catalogues [cheers]. If I were to pretend to enumerate all the works, the productions of our own native genius, in various departments of knowledge, principally, I admit, on religious subjects, that have been and are issuing from the Welsh press, I do not know when I should end. Now, if the Welsh people are in such an abjectly ignorant and illiterate state as has been lately represented, what do they want with all these books [loud cheers]?

He did not, by these observations, wish to discourage the efforts that were now making for this end? So far from it, that he believed the view he had taken, of the actual state of our country, was full of inspiration and encouragement for them to go forward. They had to do with a people who are to a great extent prepared for

education. The machinery was already in existence. In every nook and corner of the land there would be found societies of Christian men, associated together, who, if they could only be roused to take this matter up in earnest, might provide the means of education for their children in the same prompt and abundant manner in which they had provided the means of worship and spiritual instruction for themselves.

Mr. AINSLIE (Secretary of the Congregational Board of Education) then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices in the establishment of the Brecon Normal School, and trusts that it will merit that cordial support, from the friends of education in Wales which its importance demands.

And, in doing so, delivered a speech characterised by his accustomed eloquence, and by that enthusiasm which has carried him through his labours in the cause of education.

C. HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., then addressed the meeting at some length. He wished to assure them that the feelings expressed by others speakers were those nearest his own heart, and that he felt the highest gratification at finding that correct views of the importance of education were rapidly gaining ground, and he trusted they would find Wales all that Mr. Richards so warmly hoped. At the same time he was much pleased to find that education had not been altogether neglected in the principality.

Mr. D. RHYS STEPHEN, of Manchester, Baptist minister, followed. He controverted Mr. Williams' statements as to the abject ignorance of the people:—

He forgets, or has never known, that without any aid from Government or gentry, the Welsh people have, during the last eighty years, built a chapel in almost every village—raised from among themselves a large body of devoted and talented ministers, and thrown out of the press some two or three hundred thousand copies of books, besides a periodical literature which penetrates into every hamlet and almost every house. The Welsh people are at once well-educated, and very much un-educated. In theology, the common people of Wales are better trained than those of any neighbouring country. In useful education for every-day life, including, of course, education in English, their condition is much to be deplored. He thought there were strong grounds for encouragement:—

In looking back upon the labours, anxieties, and successes of the year, I take great courage. Feeling that what we most wanted, and what this union of denominations was most adapted to effect, was a good supply of well-qualified teachers, we have, through many difficulties, and some opposition, established the Brecon Normal School, and have now, at the end of the first half-year, twenty-eight students. My confidence is undiminished in God's good providence, and in my countrymen, that we shall go on prospering from year to year; and that some of us now here shall live to see the time when deficient education in Wales will not be owing to a paucity of able teachers. This will come about by our labours, and those of the Educational Institution; and happy is the man who shall have contributed to promote so desirable a consummation.

Thanks were then voted to Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., and Messrs. Ainslie and Richard, the deputation from the Congregational Board of Education; and to Messrs. Scott and Crowther, the deputation from the Wesleyan Educational Committee, "for their kind attendance at the present Conference, and for the important services which they have rendered to the cause of education in South Wales."

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

PUBLIC FEELING IN WALES.—Public feeling is not easily aroused in the principality, unless some rapacious sacrilegious ventures to touch the ark of God. Then the flame will be instantly kindled. At the present time, so far as we can judge, the country is in a state of comparative repose. A few think of Puseyism, others look askance at the gentle but insidious approaches to Property. Among a vast majority of the people, it is a long-settled conviction, that Church and State ought to be separated, and the inactivity which is exhibited on the subject must be laid to the charge of the leaders, and not their followers. Education begins to attract attention, and before the question of the State-grant will be disposed of, many will open wide their eyes. The late change of Ministers does not please the Welsh. The support which Lord John Russell and his supporters gave to the Maynooth Endowment Bill, is an unpardonable sin. We hardly think that the new Ministry would be viewed without hostility, were it not for Lord Morpeth. He is greatly respected, and would be trusted if he were not in bad company. It is believed that Lord John Russell will propose the endowment of the Irish Catholics; and he will be, therefore, the object of much suspicion. The fall of Sir Robert Peel is generally regretted. His last acts have endeared him to the sons of toil and labour, such as the Welsh generally are. The accession of the Whigs to office has not been received with rapturous applause, but in sullen and morose silence, and their exit from power would not be the occasion to bedew Cambria's ground with many tears.

DONATION FOR TWO COLONIAL BISHOPRIES.—The benevolent individual who recently contributed the large sum of £35,000 for the endowment of two colonial bishoprics, was Miss Burdett Coutts. It is understood that Miss Coutts consulted a right rev. prelate as to the sum that would be required for the purpose, and on being informed she immediately gave a check for the amount. Miss Coutts then asked if she might be allowed to name the bishoprics to which she wished her subscription to be applied, which of course met the ready acquiescence of his lordship. She accordingly named Adelaide (South Australia), and the Cape of Good Hope.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—On Saturday, his Highness, Ibrahim, visited the Royal Exchange and Lloyd's. In the evening, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained his Highness, Ibrahim Pacha, in a very splendid manner, at the Mansion-house. Lord John Russell, and other members of the Government, were present. On Monday, Ibrahim Pacha received a deputation from the London, East India, and China Association, headed by Sir G. Larpent, to present an address of congratulation on his visit to this country.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

A WORD of welcome to the ECLECTIC REVIEW—of honest welcome, for it is more to our taste this month than it has been of late. We confess to the recoil of our reading desires at sight of long articles on Biblical criticism, filling well-nigh half a number, and looking uncommonly like a prelection taken from the lecture book of a divinity tutor. Such papers may be both learned and ingenious—but it strikes us they are out of place in the ECLECTIC. With "Hornes Introduction" they would bind up most suitably—occasionally, very occasionally, they might serve to diversify, and to give due ponderosity to the contents of a monthly periodical—but often repeated, they become inexpressibly wearisome. The July number is grave enough—but it is the gravity of earnestness with which all can sympathise. The articles are nine. Social economy, spiritual dynamics (if thus we may express our meaning), geology, modern history, biography, logic, moral philosophy, and light literature, share pretty equably the space between them. The paper, however, which stands out in most prominent relief, both for the importance of the subject handled, and the ability with which it is discussed, is entitled "*The Christian Ministry—Its spirit and power.*" The writer to whom the review is indebted for this contribution has evidently more to say on this topic—and we trust he will follow up his present paper with some others. The question is a vital one—not for Nonconformity merely, but for Christianity—and the oftener it is considered in the spirit which breathes through this effusion, the better will it be both for the church and for the world. The following quotation from "Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical," reviewed under the title of "*The Lancashire Operatives,*" gives us a vivid and too faithful portraiture of

"LORD BROUGHAM.

"Canning, with his smooth, bare, capacious forehead, sat there, a spirit beaming in his looks like that of the leopard waiting to spring upon its prey. Castlereagh, with his handsome but immovable features; Burdett, with his head carried back, and held high, as in defiance; and Brougham, with his Arab soul, ready to rush forth and challenge war to all comers. The question was to me solemnly interesting, whilst the spectacle wrought strangely on my feelings. Our accusers were many and powerful, with words at will, and applauding listeners. Our friends were few, and far between, with no applauders save their good conscience, and the blessings of the poor. What a scene was this to be enacted by 'the collective wisdom of the nation.' Some of the members stood leaning against pillars, with their hats cocked awry; some were whispering by half-dozens; others were lolling upon their seats; some with arms akimbo were eyeglassing across the House; some were stiffened immovably by pride, or starch, or both; one was speaking, or appeared to be so by the motion of his arms, which he shook in token of defiance when his voice was drowned by a howl as wild and remorseless as that from a kennel of hounds at feeding time. Now he points menacing to the Ministerial benches; now he appeals to some members on this side, then to the speaker; all in vain. At times he is heard in the pauses of that wild hubbub, but again he is borne down by the yell which awakes on all sides around him. Some talk aloud; some whinnied in mock laughter, coming, like that of the damned, from bitter hearts; some called 'Order, order,' some 'Question, question,' some beat time with the heel of their boots; some snorted into their napkins; and one old gentleman in the side gallery actually coughed himself from a mock cough into a real one, and could not stop until he was almost black in the face. . . . The speaker alluded to was Henry Brougham. I heard at first very little of what he said; but I understood, from occasional words, and the remarks of some whom I took for reporters, that he was violently attacking the Ministers and their whole home policy. That he was so doing might have been inferred from the great exertions of the Ministerial party to render him inaudible, and to subdue his spirit by bewildering and contemptuous disapprobation. But they had before them a wrong one for being silenced, either by confusion or menace. Like a brave stag, he held them at bay, and even hurled back their defiance with 'retorted scorn.' In some time his words became more audible; presently there was comparative silence and I soon understood that he had let go the ministry; and now, unaccountable as it seemed to me, had made a dead set at the Reformers. Oh! how did scowl toward us, contemn and disparage our best actions, and wound our dearest feelings; now stealing near our hearts with words of wonderful power, flashing with bright wit and happy thought; anon, like a reckless wizard, changing pleasant sunbeams into clouds 'rough with black winds and storms,' and vivid with the cruellest shafts. Then was he listened to as if not a pulse moved; then was he applauded to the very welkin. And he stood in the pride of his power, his foes before him subdued, but spared, his friends derided and disclaimed, and his former principles sacrificed to 'low ambition,' and the vanity of such a display as this. . . . Every feeling was absorbed by the contemplation of that man whom I now considered to be the most perfidious of his race. I turned from the spectacle with disgust, and sought my lodgings in a kind of stupor; almost believing that I had escaped from a monstrous dream. . . . He sinned then, and has often done so since, against the best interests of his country; bowing to his own image, and sacrificing reason and principle to caprice or offended self-love. But has he not done much for mercy, and for the enlightenment of his kind? See the African dancing above his chains! Behold the mild but irresistible light which education is diffusing over the land! These are, indeed, blessings beyond all price; rays of unfading glory. They are Lord Brougham's; and will illumine his tomb when his errors and imperfections are forgotten."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE stands next upon our list. Tait is always interesting. There is charm in his manliness. Grave or gay, he never lacks spirit or sparkle. But surely he puts the patience of his readers to too severe a test when "To be continued" is tagged on to no less than three articles in one number. Few will object to a tale such as "*Truth and Falsehood*" threading a whole volume; but, with all deference, we see no imperious necessity for expanding into successive papers such subjects as "*Mary Queen of Scots*," or "*Ulric on Shakspeare*." With the excep-

tion we have noticed above, every paper in a monthly magazine ought to be presented to the reader in a complete form; and it is, we are convinced, a great mistake to suppose that the interest excited by the first half of an essay is preserved fresh until the second makes its appearance. This, however, is merely to show that we can find fault, even with a favourite. The contents of the present number are varied and attractive. "*Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer*" finds an able, acute, and appreciating critic in George Gilfillan, whose "*Gallery of Literary Portraits*" we lately commended to the public. Thomas de Quincey favours us with a "*Glance at the Works of Sir James Mackintosh*." Then we have an interesting paper on "*Mr. Burn Murdoch's Family Tour in France and Italy*." Poetry, Politics, and the Literary Register complete the number. We select for quotation the following from "*Studies of Public Men*":—

"THE FREE-TRADERS.

"Mr. Cobden represents free-trade opinions and their onward march with great ability and eminent success; for, as we have seen, his good fortune has been at least equal to his talent; his name is irrevocably associated with an important principle, in its progress through the struggles which precede a final victory. Yet when the history of the free-trade movement comes to be written as a chapter in the vaster subject of the progress of opinion, the form probably into which future annalists and historians will shape their works, the judgment of posterity will probably diminish somewhat of the prominent position which Cobden now occupies; others will come in for their share of notice who were earlier in the field, and laid the foundation of the success which later labourers have been more conspicuous in completing. Need we name Colonel Peronet Thompson as eminent among these—inferior to none in talent or personal activity and zeal, and in range of acquirement superior, perhaps, to all his coadjutors. Yet how little is his name before the public in 1846, compared to Cobden's! such is the force of a position founded on the timely agitation of a question, and the power of a compact association in aid of individual exertion. . . .

"Cobden can well afford any such deductions; nor is it at all probable that he will be shelved, as a "used up" man, when corn-law repeal shall be carried and the League dissolved. . . . Supposing all commercial restrictions removed within a few years, as some deem a possible event, he is not a man of one idea, who will have "said his say." Though not a first-rate orator, his power of argumentation and illustration, derived from experience, will avail in the discussion of other questions. He will bring to their consideration a talent matured by the struggles of the free-trade controversy. His advocacy of the latter is but a development of talent, harmonising with the current of public opinion. Supposing a complete victory gained, we may look for a valuable ally in that most important knot of questions which have as their nucleus toleration and religious liberty.

"However honourable and useful may be Mr. Cobden's future career,—and we think, if his life be spared to an average period, it contains the elements of both,—it is probable that he has for two or three years past filled a larger space in the public mind than will be his lot hereafter.

"He has of late wielded a two-edged sword of tremendous power—the one side sharpened by individual energy and talent, the other, by the interests of a powerful class; no wonder, then, that his blows have been slashing ones. He is a good sample of the men who take up questions at a favourable moment for ultimate success, so distinct from the pioneers of a principle, who are, however, the more meritorious of the two, since they labour for others to reap, and give invaluable service for little reward. Yet how different the result! The energies of the one are in a great measure wasted, those of the other produce palpable results—they make every grain germinate; their less fortunate predecessors have sown the precious seeds of energy, of talent, of personal exertion in a land which yields no immediate return. It is for history to rectify the balance; our contemporary notices can but indicate these obvious truths."

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE continues "*The History of St. Giles and St. James*," exposing the dangers to which female innocence is exposed when imported fresh into the streets of London. There are several little bijoux of fiction serving as the chasing to a moral of the purest water. "*Joe Huisley's Kit*," is one, and "*How the Greenwood's got over their Troubles*," another. There is also a capital paper by Cooper, the Chartist, headed "*Crinkum Crankum, the Man who went Straight Forward down Crooked-lane*;" in which many a whimsy dogmatist may see, if he will, a striking reflection of his own character. "*The East Wind at Harwich*" is common-place. The *Reviews of Books*, are very good—brief, discriminating, and decisive. The quotation below we take from a paper headed "*Ireland and the Irish*."

"THE TRUE REMEDY FOR THE ILLS OF IRELAND.

"These is but one true remedy for the evils of Ireland, and it is comprised in one word—*justice*; justice to her toiling, ill-clad, ill-housed, ill-fed children. She might, with a fair claim to being heard, ask of England mercy, and a helping hand as well. From her she has received the deep wounds that yet rankle in her sides; but let her receive justice, free unstinted justice, and rapidly will the evils of her condition disappear, and plenty and prosperity visit her. This is vague: I will explain what I mean. It is security for life and property—the cant phrase of some of her doctors, but not as they mean it—security, not for the lordling in his castle, he does not require it, but for the peasant in his cottage; not for the landowner, but from him;—security to the poor man for the just results of his industry. There are robbers and murderers in Ireland who disturb its whole moral and physical constitution, and prevent its progress; but they are not clad in rags or frieze, but in brocades and broad cloth, reclining in saloons, living in clubs and palaces, and received and acknowledged in the houses of the great—not the puny midnight assassin, doing his solitary murder, but wholesale slaughterers, who sweep away whole families by tens and hundreds at a time—not the caitiff wretch, driven by penury to snatch from the traveller his gold, and trembling for the consequences, but men of title, noblemen, as they are called, wresting from the trembling hand of penury the bread of life, from the toiling hand of industry its hard-earned profits, and doing the whole with legal sanction according to act of Parliament.

* And if the ballad-makers of a nation are of such mighty account as philosophers have alleged, why should Ebenezer Elliott be forgotten!—E. T. M.

THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH comes to us this month with the first number of Gilbert à Beckett's COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. The "Comic Blackstone" was a most happy idea, wrought out as only its author could work it out. We are doubtful of his success in this new undertaking. Indeed, we fear the leading writers of *Punch* have already "too many irons in the fire." They do not seem to understand "the doctrine of reserve." They are spendthrifts of genius—far too prodigal of their wealth. Now, it behoves them to remember that, although such multiplied labours may not exhaust their own resources, they will soon exhaust the interest of the public. But we are not at all sure that they will not spin out their own web. The ALMANACK, for instance, is giving the greater part of its attention to public amusements, and the HISTORY would become monotonous but for the irresistible drollery of Leech. Even *Punch* has of late shown unequivocal marks of that absence of freshness and *con amore* spirit, which must of necessity result from too uninterrupted tension of the bow. We transcribe the

"CHARACTER OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

"The character of this prince seems to have been as near perfection as possible. His reputation as a sage has not been injured by time, nor has the mist of ages obscured the brightness of his military glory. He was a lover of literature, and a constant reader of every magazine of knowledge that he could lay his hands upon. An anecdote is told of his mother, Osburgha, having bought a book of Saxon poetry, illustrated according to the taste of our own times, with numerous drawings. Alfred and his brothers were all exclaiming, 'Oh give it me!' with infantine eagerness, when his parent hit on the expedient of promising that he who could read it first should receive it as a present. Alfred, proceeding on the modern principle of acquiring 'Spanish without a Master,' and 'French comparatively in no time,' succeeded in picking up Anglo-Saxon in six self-taught lessons. He accordingly won the book, which was, no doubt, of a nature well calculated to 'repay perusal.'

"Nor were war and literature the only pursuits in which Alfred indulged; but he added the mechanical arts to his other accomplishments. The sun-dial was probably known to Alfred; but that acute prince soon saw, or, rather, found from not seeing, that a sun-dial in the dark was worse than useless. Not content with being always alive to the time of day, he became desirous of knowing the time of night, and used to burn candles of a certain length with notches in them to mark the hours.* These were indeed melting moments, but the wind often blew the candles out, or caused them to burn irregularly. Sometimes they would get very long wicks, and, if every one had gone to bed, no one being up to snuff, might render the long wicks rather dangerous. In this dilemma he asked himself what could be done, and his friend Aasser, the monk, having said half sportively, 'Ah! you are on the horns of a dilemma,' Alfred enthusiastically replied, 'I have it; yes; I will turn the horns to my own advantage, and make a horn lanthorn.' Thus, to make use of a figure of a recent writer, Alfred never found himself in a difficulty without, somehow or other, making light of it.

"He founded the navy, and, besides being the architect of his own fortunes, he studied architecture for the benefit of his subjects, for he caused so many houses to be erected, that during his reign the country seemed to be let out on one long building lease. He revised the laws, and his system of police was so good, that it has been said any one might have hung out jewels on the highway without any fear of their being stolen. Much, however, depends on the kind of jewellery then in use, for some future historian may say of the present generation, that such was its honesty, precious stones,—that is to say precious large stones,—might be left in the streets without any one offering to take them up and walk away with them."

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL is capital—how can it be otherwise? "Combining," as it correctly states respecting itself, "amusement, general literature, and instruction, with an earnest and business-like inquiry into the best means of satisfying the claims of industry," and enriched by contributions from William and Mary Howitt, Harriet Martineau, Barry Cornwall, Charles Mackay, and other scarcely less celebrated writers of prose and poetry, it will prove incalculably serviceable, we trust, in guiding the minds, and elevating the tastes, of "the people," to whose especial interest it is devoted. It is published in weekly numbers, and, like most weekly periodicals, is done up in monthly parts. We cannot stay to analyse its contents—nor do we profess agreement with all the sentiments we have found in them. But we have been greatly delighted both with the plan and conduct of the word, and we hope it will circulate, not by thousands, but by myriads. Shall we give a specimen? Take these lines of Barry Cornwall's:—

"MAN AND BEAST.

"In the field the Beast feedeth,
And the Bird upon the bough.
Man manly thoughts breedeth;
You may read them on his brow.

"There (behind his eyes) are growing
Wonders shortly to be born:
See you not his faunies flowing
Over, like the light of morn?

"Sometimes, as a cloud passeth
Through the blue eternal air,
Graver thoughts are seen floating,
Shadowing what is else so fair.

"Shadowing? Deepening all the meaning,
That doth stream from out his brain,
(Day and night) and soar and traverse
All the worlds of joy and pain.

"This is *Man's* immortal leisure:
You may read it on his brow.
All this time the Beast is feeding,
And the Bird, upon the bough.

Amongst the denominational Magazines we wish to mention with hearty commendation "THE BIBLICAL

* The practice of telling the time by burning candles was ingenious, but could not have been always convenient. It must have been very awkward when a thief got into one of the candles, thus exposing time to another thief besides procrastination. After Alfred's invention of the lanthorn, it might have been worn as a watch, in the same manner as the modern policeman wears the bull's-eye.

REVIEW, and also "THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER" of the present month. They are both deserving of studious perusal, particularly a paper in the last, on *Theodore Parkes*, which is done in a masterly style, and is peculiarly timely. "THE FREE CHURCH MAGAZINE" and "THE UNITED SECESSION MAGAZINE" are average numbers. We should have been glad to give extracts from each—but we have exhausted our space.

PROPOSED SURREY ATHENÆUM.—On Wednesday night a very numerous and highly influential meeting, consisting of nearly 1,000 persons, chiefly resident in the parish of Christchurch and vicinity, took place at the Rotunda, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of adopting measures to effect the establishment of a new institution to be termed the "Surrey Atheneum." A vast number of ladies were present in the galleries; and among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. A. Pellatt, the Rev. J. W. Watkins, &c. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, who was to have presided, Mr. B. Hawes was unanimously called to the chair, and after stating that he regretted the absence of the noble lord, opened the business of the evening, alluding in his address to the institutions that had formerly existed in the same building, and the prospects of success for the one now proposed to be established. Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, declining to become patrons until they better understood the objects; from the Earl of Radnor (with a subscription of £5.), Sir W. Molesworth, C. T. D'Eyncourt, and others, apologising for non-attendance. Subscriptions of twenty guineas from Mr. W. Peto, ten guineas from Mr. A. Pellatt, five guineas from Mr. B. Hawes, and several others were announced. The resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were proposed and seconded by Mr. A. Pellatt, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. J. W. Watkins, and other gentlemen.

SINGULAR CLAIM TO A HUSBAND.—A rather extraordinary case of mistaken identity has occurred at Brighton. A young woman, named Dinning, met a Mr. Harper at that town, formed an acquaintance, and on the 1st of October last, went to London and was married; her husband lived with her for thirteen days, and then disappeared. The forsaken wife returned to Brighton. The other day she met Commander Mercer, a gentleman in his sixtieth year, and claimed him as her missing spouse: she was positive that he was Mr. Harper; and her importunities at length compelled Captain Mercer to bring the matter before the magistrates. He proved that he was not absent from Brighton on the 1st of October, nor for a number of days following. The bench were satisfied that Captain Mercer was not the husband; but, at the same time, considered that the poor woman had really thought he was.

HONOUR TO LITERATURE.—A novelty in the history of civic entertainments occurred on Friday. Lord Mayor Johnson spread his hospitable board for the entertainment of the numerous *savans* connected with the various literary institutions of the metropolis, and other distinguished literary men, British and Foreign, titled and untitled: by the number in attendance, the invitations seem to have been promptly accepted. In reply to some remarks on the novelty of the assemblage, the Lord Mayor stated that his mind had been occupied for months past with the subject!—the entertainment had only been delayed till the most convenient season had occurred.

THE HOT WEATHER having rendered the grass on the slopes of the embankments and cuttings of the Great Western Railway very combustible, live coals from the engines have frequently fired it, and for many miles together the herbage has been destroyed.

THE EX-BAPTIST PREACHER, DAVID EVANS, has been convicted of felony at Carnarvon. The chairman of the sessions, in passing sentence said:—"David Evans, the Court delayed passing sentence on you last night, to admit of the production of some document which your counsel deemed favourable to your case; we have looked into the document, and find nothing in it to mitigate the sentence which the Court had decided to pass upon you. You have been found guilty of a most atrocious robbery, from a house in which you had taken lodgings evidently for the purpose of fraud, the property of persons who from your calling could have no suspicion of your designs. For some time you appear to have carried on a most extensive system of depredation. In the hope that it may be an example to others in the neighbourhood, the sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for seven years to such place as her Majesty may direct." The prisoner was then removed.

BIRTHS.

July 5, at 18, Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of THOMAS HAMMOND TOOKE, Esq., of a still-born babe.

July 7, at Woolwich, Mrs. DAVID ROGERS, of a daughter.

July 12, at Denton, Norfolk, the wife of Mr. JAMES DAVIS, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Recently, at the Croft chapel, Hastings, by Mr. W. Davies, minister, JOSHUA BARKER SHAKESPEARE, of Birmingham, to MARY ANN WIMBLE, of Hastings.

July 2, at Ardincaple-house, near Oban, ARTHUR ABNEY, second son of Henry WALKER, Esq., of Clifton-house, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late J. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Edinburgh, and widow of the late Mr. J. Ballantyne Hay, minister, of North Berwick.

July 6, at Lead-hall, Kilmarnock, by Mr. T. Main, of the Free High Church, Mr. D. G. WATT, M.A., missionary to India, to Miss JESSIE HENDERSON.

July 6, at Eastbrook chapel, Bradford, Mr. JOHN PULLAN, Bermondsey, woollen-merchant, to Miss HANNAH JACKSON, Bunker's-hill, Bradford.

July 7, at the Independent chapel, Smethwick, by Mr. J. A. James, minister, Mr. JOHN PERRY, jun., of Northampton, to CAROLINE DEVONSHIRE, daughter of John KEEF, Esq., of Edgbaston.

July 8, at King-street chapel, Maidstone, by Mr. H. H. Dobney minister, Mr. GEORGE BOOTH, of Chatham, to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George BENTLY of Maidstone.

DEATHS.

Recently, at the House of his father (H. Parrott, Esq., Driffield), in his 26th year) Mr. JOHN PARROTT, jun., gentleman, after a painful illness of seven weeks.

June 2, Mr. MICHAEL TROWSDALE, yeoman, at Appleton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, formerly of Broom-house, Ughorpe, near Whitby, and deacon of the Congregational Church there under the pastoral care of Mr. John Arundel, aged 88 years. He was a

strenuous advocate and an illustrious example of the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

July 4, at Penrith, JANE, the beloved wife of Mr. William BREWIS, minister, after a comparatively short but painful affliction.

July 4, at Arras, Monsieur HALLETTE, civil engineer, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

July 5, in the afternoon, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, A.M., minister of the church of Christ at West-street, Walworth, aged 57, after a protracted and painful illness, arising from a disease of the heart, which he bore with all that Christian fortitude and resignation that marked his character through life.

July 7, at Beaminster, Dorset, aged 39, Mrs. SARAH BROOK, relief of Mr. George Brough, of that place (who died in July, 1845), and daughter of Mr. John Rogers, formerly pastor of the independent church at Beaminster, and who died at Tisbury, Wilts.

July 8, at Cocking, Sussex, aged 81, after a long illness. Mr. GEORGE HOPKINS.

July 10, at her mother's house, Stoke Newington, SUSANNA POST, aged 54.

July 12, after a few days' illness, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, son of Mr. Saddington, of St. John's-street, Smithfield, aged seven months.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, July 10.

BANKRUPTCY.

BALLARD, JAMES, Hastings, innkeeper, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. A. R. Steele, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

BARLEY, ALFRED, March, Cambridge, draper, July 17, August 21: solicitor, Mr. Wright, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

BRAILSFORD, EDWARD, Brighton, music-seller, July 17, August 20: solicitor, Mr. Chappell, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

BUTLER, FREDERICK, Stafford, ironmonger, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Mr. W. Bowen, Stafford; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

EVANS, ROBERT HARDING, and EVANS, JAMES, New Bond-street, auctioneers, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Co., St. Swinfin's-lane.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, Sunderland and Wingate, tea-dealer, July 29, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sunderland; and Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London.

JAMES, DAVID, Cardigan, victualler, July 27, August 24: solicitors, Messrs. Treherne and White, Bucklersbury, London; and Mr. H. S. Sabine, Bristol.

NICHOLLS, EDWIN COX, Bristol, broker, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, jun., St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. C. P. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

PAGE, PHILIP FLOOD, and PAGE, PHILIP NORRIS, King's-road, Gray's-inn, builders, July 17, August 21: solicitor, Mr. J. O. Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

PURSER, SPENCER, Cheltenham, draper, July 24, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London; and Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, July 27, August 14: solicitors, Mr. Lever, King's-road, London; and Mr. Barker, Huddersfield.

SAVAGE, HENRY, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, apothecary, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew and Son, Carey-street.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, Bath, seaman, July 27, August 24: solicitor, Mr. J. Packwood, Cheltenham.

STARK, JOHN MOZLEY, Gainsborough, bookseller, July 29, Aug. 19: solicitors, Mr. G. T. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, London; and Mr. W. Robinson, Gainsborough.

STILES, JOHN, Wells-street, Oxford-street, soda water maker, July 18, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Co., St. Mary-Axe.

WATTS, WILLIAM, Doncaster, Yorkshire, millwright, July 21, August 11: solicitors, Mr. Milton, Southampton-buildings, London; Mr. Sheardown, Doncaster; and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'BAIN, LEWIS, Kingussie, merchant, July 16, August 6.

PENTLAND, GEORGE, Perth, coach maker, July 16, August 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Edward Leman and Thomas Kinsman Bryan, Upper Thames-street, wharfingers, first div. of 1s., on the separate estate of Thos. Kinsman Bryan; and first div. of 2s. 7d.; 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Augustus Radcliffe, sen., and Augustus Radcliffe, jun., Hermitage-place, St. John-street-road, patent glaziers' diamond manufacturers, first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of Augustus Radcliffe, sen.; and first div. of 9s. on the separate estate of Augustus Radcliffe, jun.; 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Edmund Sexton Gorman Munkhouse and Michael Arthur Gorman, final div. of 12s. on the separate estate of Michael Arthur Gorman; final div. of 14s. 8d. on the separate estate of Edmund Sexton Gorman Munkhouse; and div. of 20s. on the joint estate; 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James Cousins, Bolton, Halstead, Essex, ironmonger, first div. of 5s.; 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Lionel Everett Parkes, Bicester, Oxfordshire, chemist, div. of 1s. 7d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16, and two following Thursdays—Samuel Harrison, Poole, Dorsetshire, provision merchant, div. of 7s. 6d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16, and two following Thursdays—Benjamin Wyment Palmer, Daventry, wine merchant, div. of 1s. 6d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basing-hall-street, any Friday—Abraham Henry Chambers, jun., South Molton-street, banker, first and final div. of 20s.; 12, Abchurch-lane, July 11, and two following Saturdays—William Wingfield, Masbrough, Yorkshire, common brewer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—Samuel Hutchinson, Bradford, stock broker, first div. of 1s. 9d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—Samuel Hutchinson, Bradford, stock broker, first div. of 1s. 9d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—John Holroyd and Robert Stanfield Holroyd, Syston, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, first and final dividend of 11s. 6d. on the separate estate of John Holroyd; and a first and final div. of 20s. on the separate estate of Robert Stanfield Holroyd; 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after July 13—William Install, Shipton-on-Stour, Worcestershire, auctioneer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; 7, Waterlooe-street, Birmingham, any Friday before August 1—Cuthbert Swinburne, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, journeyman plasterer, first div. of 6s.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—Elizabeth Snell, Caistor, Lincolnshire, chemist, first div. of 2s. 6d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—James Higgins, Leeds, hosier, first div. of 2s.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—James Balls, Holloway-road, livery-stable keeper, div. of 1s. 2d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16 and two following Thursdays.

Tuesday, July 14th.

BANKRUPTCY.

BRILLONI, FREDERICK, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, clockmaker, July 23, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gilbert and Co., Philpot-lane; and Mr. G. Chitty, Shaftesbury.

BUNDY, WILLIAM, 4, Stamford-cottages, Stamford-bridge, Fulham-road, builder, July 21, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Hussey and Wyatt, Gray's-inn-square.

GARSED, JOSHUA, sen., and GARSED, JOSHUA, jun., Leeds, flax manufacturers, July 27, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Lee, Leeds.

GILFILLAN, ADAM, 2, Pomeroy-street, Old Kent-road, draper, July 20, August 26: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street.

GRAY, FREDERICK CLEMENT, late of Hale-end, Essex, but now of Dalton, Middlesex, boarding-house-keeper, July 23, August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

GROVES, WILLIAM, Huntingdon, grocer, July 28, August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Britten, 1, Basinghall-street; and Mr. M. Hunnyman, Huntingdon.

MACLARAN, DONALD, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Witton-castle, and Bishop Auckland, Durham, brickmaker, July 24, September 3: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street.

NICHOLLS, EDWIN COX, Bristol, broker, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

OSBORN, WILLIAM HENRY, jun., 22, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. C. B. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

PEASE, WILLIAM HENRY, PEASE, JOHN ROBERT, and THOMPSON, WILLIAM HENRY, 2, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, and 42, Lime-street, City, wine merchants, July 24, August 29: solicitor, Mr. Bird, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

FOLDEN, GERARD, and LAFARGUE, ANTONIO HIPOLITO, 10, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, City, shipowners, July 22, August 22: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Son, Laurence Pountney-lane.

READ, THOMAS, Manchester, cigar dealer, July 24, August 27: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, 10, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

SPONNER, ROBERT, Buckingham-street, Strand, victualler, July 21, August 26: solicitor, Mr. Bell, 28, Craven-street, Strand.

WALLIS, THOMAS, College-street, Chelsea, builder, July 22, August 29: solicitor, Mr. G. H. Taylor, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WALTERS, JAMES SMITH, Bakewell, Derbyshire, surgeon, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Mr. H. Falcon, Elm-court, Temple, London; Mr. J. H. Hacker, Leek; and Mr. A. Oliver, Manchester.

WHITECHURCH, GEORGE SWAIN, 92, Fleet-street, and late of 59, Bishopsgate-street, Within, hosier, July 21, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Reed.

DIVIDENDS.

Lewis Reis, James Power, and Gustavus Koenig, Fenchurch-street, City, and Wandsworth, Surrey, merchants, first div. of 3s. 9d.; at 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—Richard Ensoll, Broad-street; Bloomsbury, draper, first div. of 2s.; at 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—John Chrisp, Great Tower-street, City, wine-broker, sec. div. of 6d.; 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—Sydney Pilling and Robert Green Watson, Gateshead, Durham, wine-merchants, first div. of 3s. 9d.; 111, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Thomas Snaith and George Smith, Bishop Auckland, Durham, ironmongers, first div. of 5s.; at 111, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Joseph Bulmer, of South Shields, shipbuilder, first and final div. of 20s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Henry Charles Carpenter, 17, Colborn-road, Mile-end, clerk in an insurance office, first div. of 8s.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays—Joseph Gibbs, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, grocer, second div. of 2s. 5d.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays—Henry Fricker, Southampton, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 7d.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, jun., Glasgow, merchant, July 16, and August 6.

KENNY, ISABELLA, Miss, Deanfoot, Peeblesshire, July 23 and August 12.

PROVAN, WILLIAM, sen., and PROVAN, WILLIAM, jun., Glasgow, spirit merchants, July 20 and August 13

SEEDS, Monday.—A fair quantity of new Rapeseed was offering to-day; good samples were held at £22 per last, and the demand slow, being mostly confined to the seedsmen. Caraway-seed was abundant, and prices in favour of the buyers; but not sufficiently so to alter the currency. Turnips were selling at various and irregular prices.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a good and easy sale for Irish Butter at the beginning of last week; and for some descriptions 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance was partially obtained; but towards the close the market became dull, sales difficult to be effected even at our last quotations, and the appearance generally inclined downwards. Of foreign we had larger supplies, and a consequent reduction in price. Leer of prime quality was current at 82s. to 84s., and the best Friesland at 92s. to 94s. per cwt. For singed Bacon the demand was slow, and the transactions limited, with no change in price worth notice. Bale and tierces middles steady in price and demand. Hams not so freely sought after, and the turn cheaper. Lard firm. In English butter trade flat at lower prices. Dorset, 90s. to 96s.; Devon, 84s. to 90s. per cwt.; Fresh 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per lbs. loaf.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday.—Cotton continues in extensive demand, at firm prices; but the market has been abundantly supplied, and closes quietly at last week's quotations of American. Of 3,311 bags Sea Island and stained, offered by auction this day, 430 of the former and 500 stained have been sold at a decline of about 1d. per lb. from former quotations. Egyptian is in moderate demand, without change in price. In Brazil, Maranhão and Bahia are in fair request, while Pernambuco is neglected, at last week's quotations. In Surat a limited business is going on, without change in prices. The sales of the week amount to 44,000 bales, including 1,000 American on speculation, and 4,500 American and 90 Surat for export.

WOOL, CITY.—The public sales are still in progress, and the wool offered meets generally with buyers. The quotations will be found to range at rather a low figure, the quantity to be offered being large.—LEEDS, July 10.—We have not any alteration to notice in this branch of trade during the present week.—HULL, July 7.—The supply of wool this week was large, the attendance of buyers not so numerous as at previous markets; business dull in the morning, but rather brisk at the close of the market. The sales were not so heavy as might have been expected, considering that prices are somewhat lower than at other markets, being from 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per tod.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 13.—No new feature has taken place in the hop market during the past week. Prices remain much the same for good hops, which are scarce; while those of inferior quality are neglected. There have been great endeavours to suppress the truth, and to create a belief that the plantations are worse, when they cannot have come out of a severe blight better than they have, giving promise for at least an average crop.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 13.—This market is steady, both on the spot and for forward delivery. Town tallow, 40s. to 40s. 6d., net cash.

RAW HIDES AND SHEEP SKINS.

Market Hides, per lb.	3d.	Horse Hides..	13s. 0d. to 0s. 6d.
Middling.....	3½ to 3¾d.	Lambs.....	2 0 — 2 6
Ordinary.....	3d. to 3½d.	Long Wool ..	7 0 — 7 6
Calf Skins, above 10lbs.	each, well-flayed ..	Downs	8 6 — 5 0
	6s. 0d.	Pelts	0 10 — 0 0

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow 60s. to 80s. | Oat Straw 30s. ... 32s.

Clover Hay..... 84 .. 115 | Wheat Straw..... 32 .. 34s.

COAL EXCHANGE, July 10.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Braddell's, 15s. 9d.; Lambton, 15s. 6d.; Adelaide, 15s. 0d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 17s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN STILL PROTECTED!—The LOSS annually occasioned by the ravages of Vermin and Noxious Insects can hardly be estimated correctly; but it must be admitted that it is very extensive, and that a safe and effectual plan of securing the food-stock of the country therefrom is justly entitled to be considered an Important Discovery.

BUTLER'S GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERMIN AND INSECT KILLER is proved to be the most effectual means of destroying Rats, Mice, Beetles, Bugs, &c., &c.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY.—Third Series.

Mr. King, of Bath, writing May 16, 1846, says—"We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most decisive poisons for vermin ever produced. My sale, of late, has more than trebled, and the farmers here begin to estimate its value."

Mr. Keating, St. Paul's, London, writes—"One very great advantage in it is, that it can be used instead of arsenic, and will be the means of preventing many fatal accidents from that poison."

Mr. Severs, Kendal, writes—"I have had many testimonies of its efficacy and superiority: one very great advantage is the readiness with which the destructive vermin take it, after other means of tempting them have failed."

Mr. Purnell, Liverpool, writes—"I have had several people for the 'Killer' for bugs, who say it is the grandest thing they have ever tried, as it has thoroughly exterminated them."

The Gatekeeper of the King's Dock, Liverpool, certifies that, by its use, he effectually destroyed the beetles and cockroaches with which his house was infested.

Many other Testimonials may be had of all Agents.

The 'Killer' is put up in packets, with full directions, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

AGENTS:—Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton's, 10, Bow-churchyard; Keating, 79, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Langton, Brothers, and Scott; Evans, Lescher, and Co.; Drew, Heyward, and Co., London; Raines, and Co., Edinburgh; Figgis and Oldham, Dublin; Marshall, Belfast; Bolton, Blanchard, and Co., York; C. H. Purnell, 3, Liver-court, Liverpool; Harris, Birmingham; T. and A. Warren, Bristol; Evans, Son, and Hodgson, Exeter; Cooper and Co., Reading; and all Druggists and Medicine Venders; or, post free, of the Proprietor, W. Butler, Wootton-under-Edge, by enclosing Stamps.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an eminently balsamic preparation, as equally celebrated for its safety in application, as for its mild and soothing operation, in thoroughly purifying the skin of all eruptive maladies, freckles, tan, and discolorations; producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy on the hands, arms, and neck.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for Infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen after shaving will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Balmy, odoriferous, and creamy, its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the élite of the aristocracy, and the haute rôle.

Its high reputation induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "Kalydors" for sale, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the envelope (an engraving of exquisite beauty from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), and that "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," are engraved (by authority) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

52, Fleet-street.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

CAPSULED SELTERS WATER.—The General Direction of the Domains of his Highness the Duke of Nassau declare, by these presents, that, being desirous to prevent and put a stop to the numerous falsifications committed in respect to the waters of Selters (in England called Seltzer water), they have granted to JOHN THOMAS BETTS, patentee of the Metallic Capsules, and to no one else in the kingdom of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to PURCHASE and EXPORT, direct from the springs, the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Schwalbach, and Weilbach.

They declare further that the bottles, after being filled with the respective mineral waters, are to be immediately, and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named capsules, which bear the impression of the dual arms and the inscription BETTS' Patent Capsule; Betts, Importer.

The present declaration is granted to Mr. Betts with authority to publish the same. Given at Wiesbaden, this 18th day of December, 1844.

The President of the Direction-general, } BARON DE BOCK
Ducal Domains at Nassau, } HERMSDORFF,
HENRY HENDEL, Secretary.
The waters, thus secured, will be found, despite of time and climate, as gaseous, lively, and fresh as at the moment when filled at the springs; and the Nassau Government thus places in the hands of the public the means of identifying their Selters waters. These waters are sold in large and small bottles, at the Patent Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars.

CAUTION to LADIES using KIRBY, BEARD, and CO.'S PINS and NEEDLES.

KIRBY, BEARD, and CO., so long eminent for their superior make of Pins and Needles, feel it a duty they owe themselves and those Ladies who have so long honoured them with their patronage, to caution them against being deceived by inferior articles purporting to be of their manufacture; and most particularly to draw their attention to a Gold Label, bearing the name of the Firm in full, which they have lately affixed to every paper of Pins and Needles, to distinguish and render them quite distinct from any others offered, and without which none are genuine.

To prevent mistakes, however, please to ask for "KIRBY, BEARD, and CO.'S PINS and NEEDLES."

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SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks.....	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....	16 6 doz	21 0 doz	30 0 per doz	35 0 per doz
Tea Spoons.....	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Salt Spoons.....	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Egg Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 gilt	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Mustard Spoons.....	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Gravy Spoons.....	3 6 ea.	4 6 ea.	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles.....	3 6 ea.	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles.....	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sisters.....	3 6 ea.	1 3 pair	5 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tong.....	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives.....	5 6 ea.	8 6 ea.	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives.....	1 5 ea.	2 0 ..	2 0
Skewers.....				
	Fiddle, 4d. an inch;	Kings and Threaded, 6d.		

Table Knives, with Albata Handles, s. d.

Plated Steel Blades..... 22 6 per doz

Dessert ditto, to match..... 18 6 pr pair

Carver and Fork..... 8 6

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen;

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 30s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseded silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA-TRAYS, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape japanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

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Now ready, Romans, One Vol.—Hebrews, One Vol.—Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and to Philemon, One Vol.—Ephesians, Phillipians, Colossians, One Vol.—Acts of the Apostles, with a Map, One Vol.—Gospels, Two Vols. (on the 1st Sept.). Corinthians and Galatians, Two Vols. (on the 1st October).

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, Soho-square, and, by order, of all booksellers.

THE REJECTED CASES; with a Letter to THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., M.P., on the Science of Homoeopathy. Price 3s. 6d. By JOHN EPPS, M.D.

"The remarks on the scientific character of Homoeopathy are vigorous, and, for the most part, strictly logical."—*Spectator*, 19th April, 1845.

"Dr. Epps, independently of the peculiarity

REVIEW, and also "THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER" of the present month. They are both deserving of studious perusal, particularly a paper in the last, on *Theodore Parkes*, which is done in a masterly style, and is peculiarly timely. "THE FREE CHURCH MAGAZINE" and "THE UNITED SECESSION MAGAZINE" are average numbers. We should have been glad to give extracts from each—but we have exhausted our space.

PROPOSED SURREY ATHENÆUM.—On Wednesday night a very numerous and highly influential meeting, consisting of nearly 1,000 persons, chiefly resident in the parish of Christchurch and vicinity, took place at the Rotunda, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of adopting measures to effect the establishment of a new institution to be termed the "Surrey Athenæum." A vast number of ladies were present in the galleries; and among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. A. Pellatt, the Rev. J. W. Watkins, &c. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, who was to have presided, Mr. B. Hawes was unanimously called to the chair, and after stating that he regretted the absence of the noble lord, opened the business of the evening, alluding in his address to the institutions that had formerly existed in the same building, and the prospects of success for the one now proposed to be established. Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, declining to become patrons until they better understood the objects; from the Earl of Radnor (with a subscription of £5), Sir W. Molesworth, C. T. D'Eyncourt, and others, apologising for non-attendance. Subscriptions of twenty guineas from Mr. W. Peto, ten guineas from Mr. A. Pellatt, five guineas from Mr. B. Hawes, and several others were announced. The resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were proposed and seconded by Mr. A. Pellatt, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. J. W. Watkins, and other gentlemen.

SINGULAR CLAIM TO A HUSBAND.—A rather extraordinary case of mistaken identity has occurred at Brighton. A young woman, named Dinning, met a Mr. Harper at that town, formed an acquaintance, and on the 1st of October last, went to London and was married; her husband lived with her for thirteen days, and then disappeared. The forsaken wife returned to Brighton. The other day she met Commander Mercer, a gentleman in his sixtieth year, and claimed him as her missing spouse: she was positive that he was Mr. Harper; and her importunities at length compelled Captain Mercer to bring the matter before the magistrates. He proved that he was not absent from Brighton on the 1st of October, nor for a number of days following. The bench were satisfied that Captain Mercer was not the husband; but, at the same time, considered that the poor woman had really thought he was.

HONOUR TO LITERATURE.—A novelty in the history of civic entertainments occurred on Friday. Lord Mayor Johnson spread his hospitable board for the entertainment of the numerous *savans* connected with the various literary institutions of the metropolis, and other distinguished literary men, British and Foreign, titled and untitled: by the number in attendance, the invitations seem to have been promptly accepted. In reply to some remarks on the novelty of the assemblage, the Lord Mayor stated that his mind had been occupied for months past with the subject!—the entertainment had only been delayed till the most convenient season had occurred.

THE HOT WEATHER having rendered the grass on the slopes of the embankments and cuttings of the Great Western Railway very combustible, live coals from the engines have frequently fired it, and for many miles together the herbage has been destroyed.

THE EX-BAPTIST PREACHER, DAVID EVANS, has been convicted of felony at Carmarthen. The chairman of the sessions, in passing sentence said:—"David Evans, the Court delayed passing sentence on you last night, to admit of the production of some document which your counsel deemed favourable to your case; we have looked into the document, and find nothing in it to mitigate the sentence which the Court had decided to pass upon you. You have been found guilty of a most atrocious robbery, from a house in which you had taken lodgings evidently for the purpose of fraud, the property of persons who from your calling could have no suspicion of your designs. For some time you appear to have carried on a most extensive system of depredation. In the hope that it may be an example to others in the neighbourhood, the sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for seven years to such place as her Majesty may direct." The prisoner was then removed.

BIRTHS.

July 5, at 18, Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of THOMAS HAMMOND COOKE, Esq., of a still-born babe.

July 7, at Woolwich, Mrs. DAVID ROGERS, of a daughter.

July 12, at Denton, Norfolk, the wife of Mr. JAMES DAVIS, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Recently, at the Croft chapel, Hastings, by Mr. W. Davies, minister, JOSHUA BARKER SHAKESPEARE, of Birmingham, to MARY ANN WIMBLE, of Hastings.

July 2, at Ardincaple-house, near Oban, ARTHUR ARNEY, second son of Henry WALKER, Esq., of Clifton-house, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late J. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Edinburgh, and widow of the late Mr. J. Ballantyne Hay, minister, of North Berwick.

July 6, at Lead-hall, Kilmarnock, by Mr. T. Main, of the Free High Church, Mr. D. G. WATT, M.A., missionary to India, to Miss JESSIE HENDERSON.

July 6, at Eastbrook chapel, Bradford, Mr. JOHN PULLAN, Berrymead, woolcomber, to Miss HANNAH JACKSON, Bunker's-hill, Bradford.

July 7, at the Independent chapel, Smethwick, by Mr. J. A. James, minister, Mr. JOHN PERRY, jun., of Northampton, to CAROLINE DEVONSHIRE, daughter of John KEEF, Esq., of Edgbaston.

July 8, at King-street chapel, Maidstone, by Mr. H. H. Dobney minister, Mr. GEORGE BOOTH, of Chatham, to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George BENTLEY of Maidstone.

DEATHS.

Recently, at the House of his father (H. Parrott, Esq., Driffield), in his 26th year) Mr. JOHN PARROTT, jun., gentleman, after a painful illness of seven weeks.

June 2, Mr. MICHAEL TROWSDALE, yeoman, at Appleton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, formerly of Broom-house, Ugthorpe, near Whitby, and deacon of the Congregational Church there under the pastoral care of Mr. John Arundel, aged 88 years. He was a

strenuous advocate and an illustrious example of the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

July 4, at Penrith, JANE, the beloved wife of Mr. William BREWIS, minister, after a comparatively short but painful affliction.

July 4, at Arras, Monsieur HALLETTE, civil engineer, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

July 5, in the afternoon, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, A.M., minister of the church of Christ at West-street, Walworth, aged 57, after a protracted and painful illness, arising from a disease of the heart, which he bore with all that Christian fortitude and resignation that marked his character through life.

July 7, at Beaminster, Dorset, aged 39, Mrs. SARAH BROUH, relief of Mr. George Brough, of that place (who died in July, 1845), and daughter of Mr. John Rogers, formerly pastor of the Independent church at Beaminster, and who died at Tisbury, Wilts.

July 8, at Cocking, Sussex, aged 84, after a long illness. Mr. GEORGE HOPKINS.

July 10, at her mother's house, Stoke Newington, SUSANNA POST, aged 54.

July 12, after a few days' illness, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, son of Mr. Saddington, of St. John's-street, Smithfield, aged seven months.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, July 10.

BANKRUPTS.

BALLARD, JAMES, Hastings, innkeeper, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. A. R. Steele, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

EARLEY, ALFRED, March, Cambridge, draper, July 17, August 21: solicitor, Mr. Wright, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

BRAILS福德, EDWARD, Brighton, music-seller, July 17, August 20: solicitor, Mr. Chappell, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

BUTLER, FREDERICK, Stafford, ironmonger, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Mr. W. Bowen, Stafford; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

EVANS, ROBERT HARDING, and EVANS, JAMES, New Bond-street, auctioneers, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Co., St. Swithin's-lane.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, Sunderland and Wingate, tea-dealer, July 29, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sunderland; and Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London.

JAMES, DAVID, Cardigan, victualler, July 27, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Treherne and White, Bucklersbury, London; and Mr. H. S. Sabine, Bristol.

NICHOLLS, EDWIN COX, Bristol, broker, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, jun., of St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. C. P. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

PAGE, PHILIP FLOOD, and PAGE, PHILIP NORRIS, King's-road, Gray's-inn, builders, July 17, August 21: solicitor, Mr. J. O. Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

PURSER, SPENCER, Cheltenham, draper, July 24, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London; and Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, July 27, August 14: solicitors, Mr. Lever, King's-road, London; and Mr. Barker, Huddersfield.

SAVAGE, HENRY, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, apothecary, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew and Son, Carey-street.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, Bath,种子man, July 27, August 24: solicitor, Mr. J. Packwood, Cheltenham.

STARKE, JOHN MOZLEY, Gainsborough, bookseller, July 29, Aug. 19: solicitors, Mr. G. T. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, London; and Mr. W. Robinson, Gainsborough.

STILES, JOHN, Wells-street, Oxford-street, soda water maker, July 18, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Co., St. Mary-axe.

WATTS, WILLIAM, Doncaster, Yorkshire, millwright, July 21, August 11: solicitors, Mr. Milton, Southampton-buildings, London; Mr. Sheardown, Doncaster; and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'BAIN, LEWIS, Kingussie, merchant, July 16, August 6.

PENTLAND, GEORGE, Perth, coach maker, July 16, August 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Edward Leman and Thomas Kinsman Bryan, Upper Thames-street, wharfingers, first div. of 1s., on the separate estate of Thos. Kinsman Bryan; and first div. of 2s. 7d.; 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Augustus Radcliffe, sen., and Augustus Radcliffe, jun., Hermitage-place, St. John-street-road, patent glaziers' diamond manufacturers, first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of Augustus Radcliffe, sen.; and first div. of 9s. on the separate estate of Augustus Radcliffe, jun.; 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Edmund Sexton Gorman Munkhouse and Michael Arthur Gorman, final div. of 12s. on the separate estate of Michael Arthur Gorman; final div. of 14s. 8½d. on the separate estate of Edmund Sexton Gorman Munkhouse; and div. of 20s. on the joint estate; 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James Cousens Wolton, Halstead, Essex, ironmonger, first div. of 3s.; 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Lionel Everett Perkins, Bicester, Oxfordshire, chemist, div. of 1s. 7½d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16, and two following Thursdays—Samuel Harrison, Poole, Dorsetshire, provision merchant, div. of 7s. 6d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16, and two following Thursdays—Benjamin Wyment Palmer, Daventry, wine merchant, div. of 1½d.; 1, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Abraham Henry Chambers, jun., South Molton-street, banker, first and final div. of 20s.; 12, Abchurch-lane, July 11, and two following Saturdays—William Wingfield, Mashbrough, Yorkshire, common brewer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—Samuel Hutchinson, Bradford, stock broker, first div. of 1s. 9d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 14—Edmund Thomas Allen, Castlegate, Yorkshire, apothecary, first div. of 3s. 10d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 15—Joseph Owen and Sarah Owen, Yorkshire, merchants, further div. of 1s. 9d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—Thomas Patchett, Brighouse, worsted manufacturer, further div. of sd.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, on and after July 13—John Holroyd and Robert Stanfield Holroyd, Syston, York-shire, cotton spinners, first and final dividend of 1s. 6d. on the separate estate of John Holroyd; and a first and final div. of 20s. on the separate estate of Robert Stanfield Holroyd; 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day after July 13—William Inshall, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, auctioneer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; 7, Waterloow-street, Birmingham, any Friday before August 1—Cuthbert Swinburne, Middleburgh, Yorkshire, journeyman plasterer, first div. of 6s.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—Elizabeth Snell, Caistor, Lincolnshire, chemist, first div. of 2s. 6d.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—James Higgins, Leeds, hosier, first div. of 2s.; 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—James Balls, Holloway-road, livery-stable keeper, div. of 1s. 2½d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, July 16 and two following Thursdays.

Tuesday, July 14th.

BANKRUPTS.

BELLONI, FREDERICK, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, clockmaker, July 23, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gilbert and Co., Philpot-lane; and Mr. G. Clatty, Shaftesbury.

BUNNELL, WILLIAM, 4, Stamford-cottages, Stamford-bridge, Fulham-road, builder, July 21, August 21: solicitors, Messrs. Iliss and Wyatt, Gray's-inn-square.

GARSED, JOSHUA, sen., and GARSED, JOSHUA, jun., Leeds, flax manufacturers, July 27, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Lee, Leeds.

GILFILLAN ADAM, 2, Pomeron-street, Old Kent-road, draper, July 20, August 26: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street.

GRAY, FREDERICK CLEMENT, late of Hale-end, Essex, but now of Dalton, Middlesex, boarding-house-keeper, July 23, August 23: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

GROVES, WILLIAM, Huntingdon, grocer, July 28, August 29: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Britton, 1, Basinghall-street; and Mr. M. Hunnybun, Huntingdon.

MACLEAN, DONALD, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Witton-castle, and Bishop Auckland, Durham, brickmaker, July 24, September 3: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street.

NICHOLS, EDWIN COX, Bristol, broker, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

OSBORN, WILLIAM HENRY, jun., 22, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, silversmith, July 23, August 25: solicitor, Mr. C. B. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

PEASE, WILLIAM HENRY, PEASE, JOHN ROBERT, and THOMESON, WILLIAM HENRY, 2, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, and 42, Lime-street, City, wine merchants, July 24, August 22: solicitor, Mr. Bird, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

RELDEN, GERARD, and LAFARGUE, ANTONIO HIPOLITO, 10, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, City, shipowners, July 22, August 22: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Son, Laurence Pountney-lane.

READ, THOMAS, Manchester, cigar dealer, July 24, August 27: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, 10, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

SPOONER, ROBERT, Buckingham-street, Strand, victualler, July 21, August 26: solicitor, Mr. Bell, 28, Craven-street, Strand.

WALLIS, THOMAS, College-street, Chelsea, builder, July 22, August 29: solicitor, Mr. G. H. Taylor, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

WALTERS, JAMES SMITH, Bakewell, Derbyshire, surgeon, July 28, August 25: solicitors, Mr. H. Falcon, 1, Elm-court, Temple, London; and Mr. J. H. Hacker, Leek; and Mr. A. Oliver, Manchester.

WHITECHURCH, GEORGE SWAINES, 92, Fleet-street, and late of 59, Bishopsgate-street, Within, hosier, July 21, August 28: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Reed.

DIVIDENDS.

Lewis Reis, James Power, and Gustavus Koenig, Fenchurch-street, City, and Wandsworth, Surrey, merchants, first div. of 3s. 9d.; at 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—Richard Ensoll, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, draper, first div. of 2s.; at 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—John Chispr, Great Tower-street, City, wine-broker, sec. div. of 6½d.; 12, Bircham-lane, City, any Monday—Sydney Pilling and Robert Green Watson, Gateshead, Durham, wine-merchants, first div. of 1s. 8d.; 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Thomas Snaith and George Smith, Bishop Auckland, Durham, ironmongers, first div. of 5s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Joseph Bulmer, of South Shields, ship builder, first and final div. of 20s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Henry Charles Carpenter, 17, Colborn-road, Mile-end, clerk in an insurance office, first div. of 8s.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays—Joseph Gibbs, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, grocer, second div. of 2s. 5d.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays—Henry Fricker, Southampton, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 7d.; at 13, Old Jewry, July 15, and two following Wednesdays.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, jun., Glasgow, merchant, July 16, and August 6.

SEEDS, Monday.—A fair quantity of new Rapeseed was offering to-day; good samples were held at £22 per last, and the demand slow, being mostly confined to the seedsmen. Caraway-seed was abundant, and prices in favour of the buyers; but not sufficiently so to alter the currency. Turnipseeds were selling at various and irregular prices.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a good and easy sale for Irish Butter at the beginning of last week; and for some descriptions 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance was partially obtained; but towards the close the market became dull, sales difficult to be effected even at our last quotations, and the appearance generally inclined downwards. Of foreign we had larger supplies, and a consequent reduction in price. Leer of prime quality was current at 82s. to 84s., and the best Friesland at 92s. to 94s. per cwt. For singed Bacon the demand was slow, and the transactions limited, with no change in price worth notice. Bale and tierce middles steady in price and demand. Hams not so freely sought after, and the turn cheaper. Lard firm. In English butter trade flat at lower prices. Dorset, 90s. to 96s.; Devon, 84s. to 90s. per cwt.; Fresh 9s. to 12s. per dozen lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday.—Cotton continues in extensive demand, at firm prices; but the market has been abundantly supplied, and closes quietly at last week's quotations of American. Of 3,311 bags Sea Island and stained, offered by auction this day, 430 of the former and 500 stained have been sold at a decline of about 1d. per lb. from former quotations. Egyptian is in moderate demand, without change in price. In Brazil, Maranhão and Bahia are in fair request, while Pernambuco is neglected, at last week's quotations. In Surat a limited business is going on, without change in prices. The sales of the week amount to 44,060 bales, including 1,000 American on speculation, and 4,560 American and 90 Surat for export.

WOOL, CITY.—The public sales are still in progress, and the wool offered meets generally with buyers. The quotations will be found to range at rather a low figure, the quantity to be offered being large.—LEEDS, July 10.—We have not any alteration to notice in this branch of trade during the present week.—HULL, July 7.—The supply of wool this week was large, the attendance of buyers not so numerous as at previous markets; business dull in the morning, but rather brisk at the close of the market. The sales were not so heavy as might have been expected, considering that prices are somewhat lower than at other markets, being from 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 13.—No new feature has taken place in the hop market during the past week. Prices remain much the same for good hops, which are scarce; while those of inferior quality are neglected. There have been great endeavours to suppress the truth, and to create a belief that the plantations are worse, when they cannot have come out of a severe blight better than they have, giving promise for at least an average crop.

TALLOW, MONDAY, July 13.—This market is steady, both on the spot and for forward delivery. Town tallow, 40s. to 40s. 6d. net cash.

RAW HIDES AND SHEEP SKINS.

Market Hides, per lb. 3½d. to 4d.	Horse Hides... 13s. 6d. to 0s. 6d.
Middling..... 3d. to 3½d.	Lambs... 2 0 — 2 6
Ordinary..... 3d. to 3½d.	Long Wool... 7 0 — 7 6
Calf Skins, above 10lbs. each, well-flayed	Downs... 8 6 — 5 0
6s. 0d.	Felts 0 10 — 0 0

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow..... 60s. to 80s.	Oat Straw 30s. ... 32s.
Clover Hay..... 84 .. 11s.	Wheat Straw..... 32 .. 34s.

COAL EXCHANGE, July 10.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Braddell's Hetton's, 15s. 9d.; Lambton, 15s. 6d.; Adelaide, 15s. 0d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 17s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN STILL PROTECTED!—The LOSS annually occasioned by the ravages of Vermin and Noxious insects can hardly be estimated correctly; but it must be admitted that it is very extensive, and that a safe and effectual plan of securing the food-stock of the country therefrom is justly entitled to be considered an Important Discovery.

BUTLER'S GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERMIN AND INSECT KILLER is proved to be the most effectual means of destroying Rats, Mice, Beetles, Bugs, &c., &c.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY.—Third Series.

Mr. King, of Bath, writing May 16, 1846, says—"We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most decisive poisons for vermin ever produced. My sale, of late, has more than trebled, and the farmers here begin to estimate its value."

Mr. Keating, St. Paul's, London, writes—"One very great advantage in it is, that it can be used instead of arsenic, and will be the means of preventing many fatal accidents from that poison."

Mr. Severs, Kendal, writes—"I have had many testimonial of its efficacy and superiority: 'one very great advantage is the readiness with which the destructive vermin take it, after other means of tempting them have failed.'

Mr. Purnell, Liverpool, writes—"I have had several people for the 'Killer' for bugs, who say it is the grandest thing they have ever tried, as it has thoroughly exterminated them."

The Gatekeeper of the King's Dock, Liverpool, certifies that, by its use, he effectually destroyed the beetles and cockroaches with which his house was infested.

Many other Testimonials may be had of all Agents.

The "Killer" is put up in packets, with full directions, at 3d., and 1s. each.

AGENTS:—Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton's, 10, Bow-churchyard; Keating, 79, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Langton, Brothers, and Scott; Evans, Lescher, and Co.; Drew, Heyward, and Co., London; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Figgis, and Oldham, Dublin; Marshall, Belfast; Bolton, Blanchard, and Co., York; C. H. Purnell, 3, Liver-court, Liverpool; Harris, Birmingham; T. and A. Warren, Bristol; Evans, Son, and Hodgson, Exeter; Cooper and Co., Reading; and all Druggists and Medicine Venders; or, post free, of the Proprietor, W. Butler, Wootton-under-Edge, by enclosing Stamps.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an eminently balsamic preparation, as equally celebrated for its safety in application, as for its mild and soothing operation, in thoroughly purifying the skin of all eruptive maladies, freckles, tan, and discolorations; producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy on the hands, arms, and neck.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for Infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen after shaving will find it alloy all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Balmy, odorous, and creamy, its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the élite of the aristocracy, and the haute ville.

Its high reputation induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "Kalydors" for sale, composed of mineral astrigents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word, "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the envelope (an engraving of exquisite beauty from a steel plate by Messrs. Perkin, Bacon, and Co.), and that "A. ROWLAND & SON, 29, Hatton-garden," are engraved (by authority) on the Government stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

52, Fleet-street.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 32, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

CAPSULED SELTERS WATER.

The General Direction of the Domains of his Highness the Duke of Nassau declare, by these presents, that, being desirous to prevent and put a stop to the numerous falsifications committed in respect to the waters of Selters (in England called Seltzer water), they have granted to JOHN THOMAS BETTS, patentee of the Metallic Capsules, and to no one else in the kingdom of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to PURCHASE and EXPORT, direct from the springs, the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Schwalbach, and Weilbach.

They declare further that the bottles, after being filled with the respective mineral waters, are to be immediately, and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named capsules, which bear the impression of the ducal arms and the inscription "Bett's Patent Capsule; Bett's Importer Nassau Selters Wasser."

The present declaration is granted to Mr. BETTS with authority to publish the same. Given at Wiesbaden, this 18th day of December, 1844.

The President of the Direction-general, 3, BARON DE BOCK
Ducal Domains at Nassau, { HERMDSORFF,
HENRY HENDEL, Secretary.

The waters, thus secured, will be found, despite of time and climate, as gaseous, lively, and fresh as at the moment when filled at the springs; and the Nassau Government thus places in the hands of the public the means of identifying their Selters waters. These waters are sold in large and small bottles, at the Patent Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars.

CAUTION to LADIES using KIRBY, BEARD, and CO.'S PINS and NEEDLES.

KIRBY, BEARD, and CO., so long eminent for their superior make of Pins and Needles, feel it a duty they owe themselves and those Ladies who have so long honoured them with their patronage, to caution them against being deceived by inferior articles purporting to be of their manufacture; and most particularly to draw their attention to a Gold Label, bearing the name of the Firm in full, which they have lately affixed to every paper of Pins and Needles, to distinguish and render them quite distinct from any others offered, and without which none are genuine.

To prevent mistakes, however, please to ask for "KIRBY, BEARD, and CO.'S PINS and NEEDLES."

Sold by all the principal Haberdashers, Silk Mercers, and Drapers in the United Kingdom; and Wholesale and for Exportation by Kirby, Beard, and Co., 46, Cannon-street, London.

Just published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (translated from the Nineteenth French Edition).

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible means, not only of overcoming, but also of completely destroying, habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Whortorn), followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d.

Sold by JAMES YOUNG and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Séjourné in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is impure in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareated.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks.....	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....	16 6 doz.	1 doz.	30 0 per doz.	35 0 per doz.
Tea Spoons.....	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Salt Spoons.....	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Egg Spoons.....	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons.....	3 6 ea.	4 6 ea.	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles.....	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles.....	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters.....	3 6 ea.	—	5 6 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tonggs.....	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives.....	5 6 ea.	8 6 ea.	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives.....	1 9 ..	—	2 0 ..	—
Skewers.....	Fiddle, 4d. an inch;	Kings and Threaded, 6d.		

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warrented Steel Blades.....	22 6 per doz.	25 0 per doz.	25 0 per doz.
Dessert ditto, to match.....	18 6 per pair	19 6 per pair	19 6 per pair
Carver and Fork.....	8 6 ..	8 6 ..	8 6 ..

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen; dessert, 14s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair.

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 20s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA-TRAYS, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape jappanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

C. WATSON'S handsomely Illuminated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had gratis and Post Free from the above Address.

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ELSTEAD CHURCH-RATES.

CORNWALL AND PAYNE v. WOODS.

THE COSTS in this unjust PROSECUTION will be £250, instead of £200, as was at first supposed. Little more than £100 has been contributed. A reference to a report in last week's paper of a parish meeting in Elstead, will show the men Woods has to deal with, and the hardship of his case. Surely the sympathy and indignation of the public will be roused.

	£ s. d.
Amount already advertised.....	112 5 6
Mr. Stovold, Tilford (additional).....	4 0 0
Mr. W. Warren, Bramshill Mills.....	0 10 0
Mr. Tiley, Farnham (additional).....	0 2 6
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Mr. Young, Milford.....	1 0 0
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Friends at Eashing, by Chas. Keen, Esq.	2 10 0
G. Heald, Esq., 10, Court-square, Carlisle.....	1 0 0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Falcon Glass Works.....	1 0 0
Mr. W. Johns, Chelmsford.....	1 0 0
W. W. Nash, Esq., Hinton Grange, near Saffron Walden.....	2 0 0
A few Friends, collected after the Recognition Services of Mr. Holman, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Taunton, per <i>Nonconformist</i>	0 10 0
Colonel Jenner, Berkley.....	1 0 6
Mr. Walker, Harpenden, Herts, amount of fine paid by the Churchwardens of that parish for overcharge in a seizure for church-rates.....	0 6 9
Mr. W. Croft, Maidstone.....	0 2 0
	£128 7 3

Subscriptions are authorised to be received by T. G. Appleton, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. T. W. Richards, Secretary, to the Committee, Elstead; Mr. Frazer, bookseller, Farnham; Mr. Lemare, bookseller, Godalming; Mr. Andrews, bookseller, Guildford; and at the Offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, *Leeds Mercury*, and *County Chronicle*.

SURREY ATHENAEUM.

AT a most numerous MEETING, held at the ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, BENJ. HAWES, Esq., M.P., in the Chair (Lord John Russell being prevented attending), the resolutions for forming a Literary, Scientific, and Mechanic's Institution, were carried by acclamation—such Institutions tending, by periodical literature, lectures, and classes, to the moral and intellectual improvement of all. The Committee earnestly request that the friends of literature, science, and education, will forward their donations for defraying the necessary fittings and other expenses contingent on opening this desirable Institution.

DONATIONS.	£ s. d.
Earl of Radnor	5 0 0
Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
Wm. Peto, Esq.	21 0 0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq.	10 0 0
James Bickerton, Esq.	5 5 0
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Hugh Bowditch, Esq.	5 5 0
Joshua Field, Esq.	5 5 0
J. M. Webb, Esq.	5 5 0

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Apsley Pellatt, Esq. (Treasurer), Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road; and Wm. Boulois, Esq., Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

METROPOLITAN COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the following Publications are now on sale at their Offices, No. 18, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row:—

Reconciliation between the Middle and Working Classes.

The Suffrage; an Appeal to the Middle Classes. By One of Themselves. Id.

The Rise and Progress of the Complete Suffrage Movement. 2d. A Defence of the Rights of the Working Classes. By W. S. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P. 3d.

Epitome of Statutes affecting Political Societies; with Practical Suggestions for avoiding their Infringement. Halfpenny each.

Redress of Grievances. 2d.

Abstract of the Bill amended and passed by the Conference of Complete Suffrage Delegates. Id.

State of the Representation. Price 1s. 4d. per 100, by direct application as above.

The Suffrage the Right of all Men; an Appeal to Scripture and Common Sense. By the Rev. J. E. GILES, late of Leeds. Price One Halfpenny.

The People's Rights, and How to Get them. By the Rev. T. SPENCER, M.A. 2d.

Redress of Grievances by moving Amendments on Supply Motions. Price 1d.

Full allowance made to persons taking quantities for distribution. Office Hours from Eleven till Three o'Clock.

Single Tracts may be obtained, by forwarding the price and the amount of postage, in postage stamps, to the Dépot.

UNION-STREET CHAPEL, BOROUGH, SOUTHWARK.—This Chapel being closed for repairs, will be Re-opened on LORD'S DAY, July 26th, when the Rev. RICHARD ALLIOTT, LLD., of York-road Chapel, will preach in the Morning, at a Quarter before Eleven o'Clock; the Rev. JOHN ALDIS, of Maze Pond, in the Afternoon, at a Quarter before Three; and the Rev. JOHN FROST, of Cotton End, Bedford, in the Evening, at Half-past Six. Collections will be made.

On the following Lord's Day, AUGUST 2nd, the Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON (formerly of Stockport) will commence his labours as Pastor of this Church and Congregation.

The Stated Services are Lord's Day, Morning and Evening; and Monday and Thursday Evenings. A Lecture on the Second Wednesday Evening in each month, upon Ecclesiastical History.

PARTNERSHIP.—The proprietor of an old and well-established wholesale and retail business, in the heart of the City, capable of considerable improvement, is desirous of meeting with a GENTLEMAN, of moderate capital, to JOIN him. It will be found a good and safe investment. Applications, from principals only, to be made to Messrs. Amory, Sewell, and Moores, solicitors, Throgmorton-street.

HART'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL and TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE, 159, Aldersgate-street, City. Established 1836.

M. B. HART returns thanks to his numerous friends who have patronised his Establishment during the last ten years, and begs to acquaint those ladies and gentlemen who intend visiting the metropolis at the meetings of the World's Convention and Evangelical Alliance, that he has made arrangements for accommodating those who may favour him with their commands, securing them every comfort, at moderate charges.

Persons wishing to secure comfortable rooms will do well to send a letter before the time of their arrival, stating the number they require, which will be strictly attended to.

This Establishment is centrally situated either for business or pleasure, being within a few minutes' walk of St. Paul's, the Post-office, all the railway booking offices, and only four doors from the Literary Institution, where the meetings of the Great Temperance Convention are to be held, and convenient to the place of meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Full information in reference to the meetings, &c., will be furnished with pleasure, on application to M. B. H.

159, Aldersgate-street, City, London.

M. R. BEARD'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS are taken Daily, at 85, King William-street, City; 31, Parliament-street, Westminster; and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

"The last improvements of Mr. Beard have brought this discovery to perfection. Nothing can exceed the accuracy and beauty of the result. The portrait stands in bold relief—clear, round, and life-like. The minutest shades of expression are discernible. Every part is well defined, whilst so skilfully is the colouring done as to suggest the thought that you are looking upon a breathing miniature of flesh and blood."—*Nonconformist*.

DUMPTON-HALL, RAMSGATE.

THE ANNIVERSARY of this Institution for the BOARD and EDUCATION of the SONS of MINISTERS of the GOSPEL, without sectarian preference, will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1846.

MORNING, at Eleven o'Clock, at CAVENDISH CHAPEL, a PUBLIC EXAMINATION, conducted by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., in connexion with prayer and praise.

EVENING, at Seven o'Clock, a SERMON by the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, on behalf of the Society.

The friends of the Institution, Ladies and Gentlemen, will dine together at Dumpton-hall, at Two o'Clock precisely. HENRY KELSALL, Esq., of Rochdale, will preside.

DUMPTON-HALL SCHOOL, RAMSGATE.—

Founded, in 1845, for the BOARD and EDUCATION of the SONS of MINISTERS of the GOSPEL, of all Denominations, at Ten Pounds per Annum.

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Rev. W. Brock, of Norwich.

The Officers of this Society beg respectfully to call the attention of the Friends of Education to the

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. That this Institution be denominated "The Dumpton-hall School," for the Board and Education of the Sons of Ministers of the Gospel.

2. That its constitution be Catholic; admitting to its privileges without sectarian preference.

3. That every case be immediately entertained if there be a vacancy; and that all expense and trouble consequent upon public elections be avoided, unless coetaneous applications, more numerous than can be received, should render them imperative.

4. That a Donation of Ten Guineas or more shall constitute a Life Governor; and that an Annual Subscription of Half-a-Guinea shall entitle to one vote at each election for as many children as are to be elected, or the liberty of giving the whole number to one candidate. Every additional half-guinea, annually subscribed, shall entitle to proportionate votes.

5. That the system of education include reading, writing, arithmetic, English history and literature, Latin, and Greek. To prepare the pupils for the commencement of the commercial, or the completion of the classical.

6. That the appointment of the Treasurer, Secretary, and the Masters, be in the power of the Committee; and that they may add to their number at pleasure.

The educational efficiency and general conduct of the institution is best testified by those parents whose children are reaping its benefits. They are the parties mainly interested, and most likely to form a correct and impartial opinion. The following are extracts from their unsolicited communications:—

"I have pleasure in expressing the greatest satisfaction with the treatment of my son at Ramsgate. On his return he said, 'Father, I could not have had better food, kind teachers, or better learning, if you had paid £40 a-year.' Accept, therefore, dear Sir, the warmest expressions of acknowledgment."

Rev. JAS. MORETON, Overton.

"I would express my best thanks for the improvement my sons have made during the past year; they were never better in health." Rev. FRANCIS WILLS, Kensington.

"We are much gratified with the advancement Frederick has made since he has been at Dumpton-hall, and beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments."

Rev. A. ORAM, near Bridgewater.

"Alfred appears to have been very comfortable at Dumpton. His improvement, I think, is equal to my expectations. With unfeigned gratitude for the advantages of the institution to my child," &c.

Rev. A. POWELL, Great Ellingham.

"I have no words to express my gratitude to you, Sir, for the last half-year spent by my boy in your most excellent institution, during which time he has improved surprisingly."

Rev. JOHN FRANCIS, Westmacott.

"It was with emotions of great delight and gratitude that I received intelligence of your kindness, and that of friends, concerning my son James. Nothing could be more agreeable to our feelings, and we feel greatly obliged by your kindness. He is now losing time, and has been sadly neglected in consequence of my great weakness."

Rev. S. BARROWS, Shanklin.

"I am much pleased and quite satisfied with the progress my dear boys have made during the last half-year; and I sincerely wish your valuable institution the most abundant prosperity."

Rev. B. WHEELER, Northamptonshire.

"Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the benefits my boy has received at Dumpton-hall. I assure you I think him in every respect improved beyond my most sanguine hopes."

Rev. J. WARD, Rochester.

"I am much pleased with John's progress, and think there is much credit due to the masters for their attention to the boys."

Rev. J. REES, Chalford.

"Allow me to say, that our friends, with whom Arthur is spending his holidays, think him greatly improved."

Rev. M. KENT, Shrewsbury.

"We were very thankful to find him, on his return, after ten months' residence with you, so much improved in health and in information. We are very grateful to God, and under him, to you, for the advantages he enjoys on such practicable terms."

Rev. D. R. STEPHENS, Manchester.

"I should not wish youths to be better satisfied than they appear to be. Both their appearance and improvement speak well."

Rev. S. BARROWS (second letter.)

The Committee have only to add, that fifty pupils have been received, and that nearly that number are now under instruction. Is such a school to be dispersed for want of funds, while the world abounds in wealth? Are such youths to be neglected in these times of cultivation?

The Christian public will decide. Do they approve Catholicity rather than Sectarianism—the refusal of no poor minister's child because of the parents' particular creed? Do they approve the preparation of children (whose parents have no capital to put them into business) for counting-houses, intelligent apprentices, British School-masters, or other openings which Divine Providence may present? Do they approve that a minister's child should not be a bye-word in the neighbourhood as being neglected more than the children of deacons and tradesmen in general? And do they approve that the blessing of a sound education should be secured for such, upon the most economical plan compatible with competent masters, a liberal diet, and a comfortable home? Then, it is presumed Dumpton-hall will at least share their approbation and support.

Here the children of the Independent—or the Baptist—of the Wesleyan—meet together. Their parents wish them all to